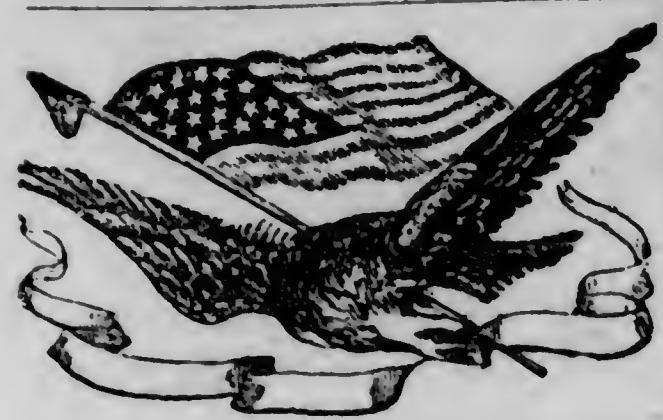


THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

AUG. 3 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

The Lady's Friend—August Number.

A beautiful steel engraving, called "Harvest Time," opens the August number of The Lady's Friend. The Steel Fashion Plate, a double one, is also, as usual, of the first quality. The wood engravings are also excellent, especially "The Bridal Dress," and the following four pages. The literary contents are varied and excellent, including "Sicily Wayne," by Virginia F. Townsend; "Love's Answer," by Carrie Myer; "Unto the Dawn," by Harris Byrnes; "To my Sister," by Mattie Dyer Britts; "First and Last," by M. C. P.; "Aurore," by Charles Maurice; "The Transformed Village," by "Loving Twice and Twice Wedded," by Mrs. James; "The Mistaken Kindness," by Mrs. Denison; "Signs and Tokens," by Aunt Alice; &c. &c. Price \$2 a year. Single numbers (post paid) 20 cents.

Published by DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Coon of this place was arrested by the sheriff of Rice county about ten days since, upon the charge of passing counterfeit money. We refrained from mentioning the matter last week, hoping to hear before our paper was printed this week, that the charge had been shown to be groundless. We hear no further particulars about the matter except that his wife returned here last Saturday and went away again on Sunday, stating, it is said, that the Dr. was in Mapleton and would remain there about a week. To say the least this looks rather muddled.

Harvesting is going on finely now, in this vicinity. The weather, although intensely hot, has been dry and clear and therefore favorable for the farmers.

The State Convention to nominate Presidential Electors, and Supreme Judges, met in St. Paul today. Messrs J. H. Welch and A. Bonwell represent this county in said convention.

COMMUNICATION.

HELENA, Arkansas, July 7th. To the Citizens of Tennessee who are Loyal.—Dear Friends:—Please accept a few words from a soldier. In the first place let me call your attention to the negro. Now the idea is prevalent at the North that just as soon as they are set free that just so soon our Northern States will be over-run. That is a mistake. O be not backward in upholding this great cause on that account, for the negro of the South is no more anxious to live there than you or I am to come South to live. What darkies I have seen (and that is not a few), their sentiments may be summed up in the words of an old negro I saw the other day. I was out to guard a wagon train, I saw an old grey headed ebony cutting wood, hallow, says I, Sambo I suppose you will go North as soon as you get money enough, and so will all the rest of the negroes, says he, "Oh no, gory mighty, Massa, dat place up dar too cold, freeze de nigh shure, no sah, we drudder live here, dis place jus suit de nigh if da don't make us slaves."

In the next place let us look at the condition and general appearance of slave States, and we cannot help but see that slavery is a curse, not only to the government in general, but more particularly is it a curse where it exists. In coming down the river we would see what they call a "large cotton plantation," did it look as though Yankees lived there? Not much it didn't, they looked more like an old Indian plantation. Why you can hardly

see across the plantation, the old trees that's left standing and just girdled are nearly as thick on the ground as the timber in Tuttle's grove. This is not the appearance of one but of all the plantations that I have seen, and all kinds of work is carried on in the same manner.

Well now let us take a look at the city of Helena, just imagine a cluster of two or three thousand railroad Irish shanties and you have as good a picture of it as I can draw. The principal part of the stores, boarding houses, groceries, saloons and bakeries are kept in just such shanties. O for the enterprise of slavery. Slavery, that great blessing for which the rebels are fighting, which I hope in a few weeks more will be driven from American soil forever. One thing more concerning the slaves. I have often heard the opinion offered that if the negroes were freed that they would become indolent, but not so, this city is entirely free from slavery and there is thousands of negroes here, and I have not seen one of them idling away his time, some of them is making three and four dollars a day cutting wood. I am writing now in a saw mill where there are six or eight of them at work. I would not be understood by what I have said that I would like to live among the negroes, not at all. White people is plenty good enough for me to associate with. This to any who wants to read what I wrote when I didn't know how else to pass my time. From a soldier in the army.

COMFORT BAGS.

An Item for the Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, and Hint to the Minnetonka Girls.

'Carleton,' the army correspondent of the Boston Traveler, has the following remarks about an excellent Yankee notion devised by the New England girls for the benefit of the soldiers which may convey a useful hint to the young ladies of Minnesota:

There is nothing more eagerly sought for than the 'comfort bags' sent out by the thousands of patriotic girls of the land of the soldiers. I have had an opportunity to witness the giving out of the bags at the tent of the Christian Commission. A box was opened yesterday morning, and as soon as it was known that the Commission had a lot of bags, the soldiers rushed to the tent in a second, each soldier eagerly saying, 'Please give me one, sir?' The crowd was so great that the Commission men were obliged to close the entrance. The supply was soon exhausted. Very few of the soldiers have their knapsacks. They have lost them during the hard marches and terrible fights. Sometimes they throw them away, and I cannot much blame them. It is as much as one can do to drag himself round these sweltering days, but a soldier must carry his knapsack, blanket, haversack, with four or five days rations, sixty rounds of cartridges, gun and bayonet next and belt. Upon going into battle, knapsacks and blankets are left behind. The regiment not unfrequently never returns to the same place, and the knapsacks with all the little things which the soldier needs, needles, thread, pins, stocking yarn &c., is never recovered. Hence the desire for comfort bags.

It is amusing and interesting to see the soldiers overhaul the contents of the bags. They examine each article and pronounce upon its utility. The things most prized are needles, black thread, stocking yarn, small pocket handkerchiefs, and small towels.

Pieces of muslin hemmed are as good as anything else for handkerchiefs. Envelopes, with postage stamps on them, little papers of tea, larkspur seed, and a fine comb, are great comforts. In one of the bags given out today was the following letter from the donor which is so simple and direct in its language that I am sure it will be read with interest:

Dear Soldier.—I am a little girl nine years old. My name is Laura Ella, and I live among the Green Mountains. I have made this comfort bag for you, and put some things in it that will be good for you if you are sick. But I hope you will not get sick, nor get shot or taken prisoner. I hope you will kill all the rebels very soon. I will put in an envelope all ready for you to send to me, to let me know who gets this bag, and if the things are what soldiers need. Yours, very truly, LAURA ELLA.

A model letter. How much more direct children are than adults. They say what they mean in plain, brief, terse Anglo Saxon words of one syllable. All but thirteen of the words in

the above letter are of one syllable only. I hope that the soldier who gets the letter will not forget the plucky little Green Mountain girl who goes to the bottom of this struggle by wanting all of the rebels disposed of very soon. And I also hope that the young ladies and little girls who have so kindly remembered the soldiers in the past will not forget them now, but that they will send out at once several thousand bags, filled with the little things, which, though of trifling value, are highly prized by the soldiers. The Christian Commission will distribute them. Besides there is the element of patriotism not to be forgotten. It keeps the fire burning. Fair ones at home who keep in remembrance the brave ones in the field may rest assured that they in turn will not be forgotten in the hour of trial. How can a soldier possessed of a spark of manliness, be a coward or remiss in duty after reading a patriotic, soul stirring letter from a young lady? Every time he opens his comfort bag to sew on a missing button or to take a stitch in his coat, he will be reminded of friends at home who will expect him to do his duty.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 25.—[Tribune Washington special 24th, 11 p. m.]—The Government has received dispatches from Sherman announcing on Friday the rebels under Hood massed a heavy force against his left wing, consisting of McPherson's grand division, composed of Logan's and Blair's corps, and made a desperate attempt at gaining a temporary advantage.

The enemy after terrific fighting, in which a number of charges were made were repulsed with much slaughter and driven into their fortifications. Maj. Gen. McPherson during the battle became separated from his staff and was killed by a sharpshooter. After McPherson's death Logan assumed command of his division.

A later dispatch says our forces had obtained possession of elevated ground on the northeast end of the town, and that siege guns had been mounted which commanded the place. Also that the rebels were burning their stores preparatory to retrograde movement.

Everybody feels confident by this time of Atlanta having fallen into our hands.

New York, July 25.—The Herald's special, Nashville 24th, says Hood has received reinforcements from Charleston and elsewhere. Johnson was relieved because he would not risk a general engagement. There is a strong belief that the rebels cannot get away from Atlanta.

Cincinnati, July 24.—The Gazette's correspondent under date of Atlanta Georgia, 22d gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Sherman's army since crossing the Chattahoochee River. On the morning of the 18th, the whole line advanced to McPherson's taking position on the extreme left of Schofield's left center, and Howard's center, Hooker's right center and Palmer's extreme right.

On the morning of the 19th our advance reached Peach Tree Creek a stream running four miles north of Atlanta. After considerable skirmishing the rebels were dislodged, and a portion of Howard's corps crossed our left, in the meantime scouring round to Atlanta and Augusta Railroad near Decatur and turning up several miles of the track.

On the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th Howard Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming a line all along the south bank of the creek.

At 3 p. m. the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker's corps, the rebels advancing three lines deep.

A portion of our lines at first wavered before the terrible onset, but were quickly rallied and stood firm as a rock. Upon this portion of our line was massed over half the rebel army, and both parties were fighting for the first time in the campaign in the open field. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines in any point and retired in disorder, and leaving most of the dead on the field.

Our loss will reach 2,000, principally from Hooker's corps. The rebels lost in killed, wounded and missing, exceeds 6,000, including two brigadier generals.

On the extreme left operations were equally successful, McPherson driving the enemy several miles, Blair's

division advancing a mile and south of the Augusta road.

On the morning of the 21st, the enemy was driven with small loss to the works immediately around Atlanta. On 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front.

At 2 o'clock p. m. on that day portions of our army entered the city. The correspondent adds we may have some fighting for the full possession, but the campaign is considered substantially closed. Reports believe to be reliable announce the occupation of Montgomery, Ala. by Gen. Rosseau.

Washington, July 24.—The latest of special dispatches from Gen. Sherman represent repeated fighting and gives the circumstances attending the death of Major General McPherson, who fell in battle in the severe contest of Friday.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Washington, July 28.—The Government has dispatches from Atlanta today. They announce that Sherman's operations are progressing favorably. The rebels have not recovered from the blow they received on Friday.

Sunday's Chattanooga Gazette mentions the rumor that the rebel General Hood was wounded in Friday's fight before Atlanta.

Capt. Baker, 35th Kentucky, routed a party of guerrillas at Knob's Creek, Poultitt County on the morning of the 23d, capturing a number of horses and arms. No loss on our side.

Nashville, July 26. Sensation distributed in the Western papers, have created a totally false impression.

We have not yet occupied Atlanta, but it is believed here that we have done better than that and are keeping Hood's army. Hood appears to have been much chagrined about the fight of the 22d. There has been no fighting since the 22d.

All the Railroads leading from Atlanta except the Macon road have been destroyed. There appears to be no disposition on our part to hasten the occupation of Atlanta. Other things can be done better than attacking the enemy in their works, and Sherman is not likely to force an engagement in which the enemy will have very great advantage. Reliable information has been received that every thing is going on right.

Nashville, July 27. Information received from an officer at the front, says that in two battles in front of Atlanta we have destroyed the better portion of the enemy's two best corps. All prisoners captured on the 22d and 23d unite in saying that the rebel General Hood was killed on the 23d.

Maj. Gen. Rosseau and staff arrived last night from Marietta. His raid was the most successful during the war. Total loss, five killed and thirteen wounded. He captured and paroled 2,000 rebels; killed and wounded 200; also captured 800 horses and mules and about the same number of contrabands; destroyed thirty-one mills and a great quantity of stores, cotton &c. Thirteen railroad depots at points on the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad was burned.

New York, July 27.—A Harrisburg dispatch of the 26th states that after hard fighting in the streets of Martinsburg our forces were compelled to retire, Colonel Mulligan was killed in the battle of Sunday.

A Wheeling dispatch of the 26th states that Gen. Kelly telegraphed Governor Borman on the night of the 25th that Crook had a desperate fight with Gen. Early near Winchester, was defeated, and was retreating on Harper's Ferry. A fight was reported on Sunday at Bunker Hill in which Col. Mulligan and Lieut. Nugent were killed. There is great excitement in Wheeling.

New York, July 27.—The Commercial says a gentleman from Frederick states there was much excitement there on Monday and Tuesday. The Government had removed stores and wounded and the inhabitants were preparing to leave. The enemy was known to be south of Blue Ridge, and it was feared they would cross at Point of Rocks and push for Frederick.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The Bulletin says: We hear from a source that we cannot discredit that a dispatch was received yesterday evening at the War Department, saying that Brigadier General Averill had been killed, and that General Early's force in the Valley of Virginia had been reinforced by General A. P. Hill's corps, numbering about 20,000.

Washington July 27. Passengers from Western Maryland who came

down this morning, report that heavy firing was heard on Monday in the direction of Martinsburg, and yesterday firing was heard up the river, apparently in the neighborhood of Williamsport.

Philadelphia, July, 27. The Bulletin has the following special dispatch: Washington, July 27. p. m. A gentleman who has just arrived here informs me that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by our forces, and the rebels have their line of skirmishers out about four miles distant from that place. He cannot give me any figures but states that they are in large force.

He also informs me that there was more or less fighting on Sunday between Martinsburg and Williamsport, and that our forces fell back sullenly and resolutely.

Washington, July 27. Letters from the army of the Potomac state that a heavy artillery duel took place on Monday along the lines, the rebels evidently thinking that something was about to take place on our part. They were mistaken, however.

Washington, 28. By the arrival of the mail boat from City Point, we have intelligence of great interest from Grant. Government only allows this announcement at present.

The mail steamer John Brooks arrived here this morning from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. At that hour all was quiet in front of Petersburg, but on Tuesday a movement of the rebels was discovered which although not fully developed, indicated that they were attempting to flank General Butler's position on the right, or were endeavoring to gain Harrison's Landing for the purpose of getting in his rear. The steamer learns that the proper disposition of troops was immediately made to check them and find out their intentions.

Firing commenced at Point of Rocks early on the evening of Tuesday and was continued all night by our infantry, batteries and gun boats.

Fighting was also going on near Bermuda Hundreds, and it was reported the rebels were posted three miles from that place.

Persons who were at Butler's headquarters on Tuesday night say the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant. Yesterday morning when the Brooks came down the river the firing was still going on, but seemed to have slackened somewhat.

Washington, 27. Official information from Atlanta states that there were no operations on Saturday, but there was hard work in the trenches. There had been no fighting.

New York 28. The Tribune's special from Washington 29th, says the government received a dispatch from Sherman today, stating that no fighting had occurred since Friday last.

Atlanta is being gradually invested by our troops, who were entrenching themselves as they progressed. Intelligence of the successful result of a cavalry raid on the road leading from Atlanta to Macon is hourly expected.

There seems to be no disposition yet on the part of Hood to evacuate Atlanta, and it is probable that the city cannot be taken without a severe struggle and a regular investment and siege.

New York, 27. The Commercial's special says the War Department says that the rebel raid is a humbug.

Washington, 27. (Special to Evening Post.) Advice from the Upper Potomac report that some of our forces entered Martinsburg yesterday. Cavalry skirmishing has occurred at Williamsport. It is untrue that the rebels occupy Frederick or Hagerstown.

Baltimore, 27. Harper's Ferry is still in our possession. There has been no attack on that point as yet. Rebels believed not to have entered Maryland as yet.

Later reports assert that we have reoccupied Martinsburg. Gen. Wallace issued orders for the immediate enrolling of all able bodied colored men of this city, directing that they be forth with organized into companies and regiments armed and equipped and drilled. The officers are to be appointed by the Mayor, and the force will constitute a part of the special defence of the city.

Measels are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers are warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures.

If the reader of this "notice" can

not get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense.

Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, \$1.40 per box or pot.

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—These Lozengers are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

As infamous old bachelor being asked if he ever witnessed a public execution, replied "No, but I once saw a marriage."

WICKERSHAM & KILGORE, DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES, DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Pure Wines and Brandies for

Medicinal Purposes, PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.,

Letter, Cap and Note Papers, Pencils, Superior Ink,

and other articles kept by Druggists generally

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

City Hall Building

Mankato, Minn.

The above articles have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented, and sold at the very lowest cash price.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Oils

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now offered to acknowledge the favors heretofore received and will respectfully say to his old patrons and all others that he is now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANESE

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, &c.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 28, 1863.

A GENTLEMAN, enroled of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making

be simple remedy used in this case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. ODGEN,

31m3 No. 50 Nassau street, New York.

including thirty dollars attorney's fees
with the costs and expenses of sale and for
losses.
Dated March 9th 1864.
JOHN HOLLAND Mortgagee.
2077 Elisha C. Barton, agt. for mortgagee.

The Free Homestead.

VOL. 1.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10 1864.

NO. 40.

J. L. CHASTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in Blue Earth Bank Building, next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy one year \$1.50
Ten copies 12.50
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in.	1 sq.	2 sq.	3 sq.	4 sq.	5 sq.	6 sq.	7 sq.	8 sq.	9 sq.	10 sq.
1 week	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50
1 month	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
3 months	7.00	11.00	14.00	17.00	20.00	23.00	26.00	29.00	32.00	35.00
6 months	13.00	21.00	28.00	35.00	42.00	49.00	56.00	63.00	70.00	77.00
1 year	25.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	110.00	120.00

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged for accordingly. Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their business. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates. Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares bargained for. Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not payable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit. Notices inserted in the reading column, double rates. J. L. CHASTIE, Publisher and proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE
NO. 27.
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
The Regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening on the first of each month.
OFFICERS--
J. L. WEIR, W. M. D. H. MORSE, J. D. JONES, Sec'y.
GEO. A. WEIR, S. W. GEO. K. MOUTON, Sec'y.
S. S. WILSON, J. W. H. T. SPURDIN, Treas'r.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D. T. W. JENNINGS, Tyler.

OFFICIALS OF FARIBAULT COUNTY.
Sheriff--J. C. ROBERTSON, Co. Atty--A. C. DUNN, Treas'r--W. M. DUSTIN, Judge--AMOS PRESTON, Auditor--A. DUNWELL, Court Com.--A. PRESTON, Register--T. A. KEISTER, Coroner--W. M. A. WAY, Dist. Court of this District meets at Blue Earth City on the 1st Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Winnebago City District.
J. H. WELCH, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. C. EASTON,
DEALER IN LAND AND WARRANTS.
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAKES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. W. WELLCOME, M. D.
Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-stocked, first-class Drug Store.

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.
This subscriber having leased the Hotel Building for a long term, has fitted it up for the purpose of receiving the traveling public with the best of accommodations. A good bar, attached to the hotel, is a great convenience. A. C. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

CLIFTON HOUSE.
Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.
General State Office for all points in the State. Good Stabling with attentive Grooms. 12yl

JO. L. WEIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
General Land Agent,
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.
Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. 11l

MANKATO HOUSE,
Mankato, Minnesota,
BUT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Will attend to professional business throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care.
Have for sale at all times, large quantities of Winnebago Trust Lands, and other valuable Farming lands.
J. A. WILLARD, - 21yl - S. F. BARNEY

N. B. COOK,
Physician and Surgeon,
Would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now holds himself ready to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at all hours.

All persons employing me are expected to settle for the same on or before the expiration of three months. No deviation from this rule. Office at Moulton's Store.
N. L. COOK, M. D.

R. B. JOHNSON,
Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
Leather and Findings
Residing done to order.
Ready Made Boys' and Youth's Boots on hand.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER.

WILLIAM BALLANDI,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Faribault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish

CHAIRS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEDS, CRIBS,

What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Maker's Shop. He warrants all his work to be as represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers. Having permanently located in this County, he solicits strict attention to his business to delect and retain the patronage of the people. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 3d, 1863. 21l

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms in the building occupied by Mr. WOLEHEN DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the neatest and most durable manner. EDWARD HICKMAN, Mankato. 20yl Dec. 4th, 1863.

J. D. JONES,

Harness and Saddle Maker

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE
MANKATO MINN.
Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Mankato, March 16 1864. 21yl

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD,

PHOENIX

MERCHANTS--Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

Loans equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

JOHN N. HALL

Resident Agent.

D. BURDELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Of Faribault County Minn.

RESIDENCE in Prescott township, but orders by mail should be directed to Verona, Post Office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done. I am prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 24yl

CHAS. HEILBOHN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 21yl

P. B. SPARROW.

Dealer in

STOVES,

Hardware, Tin, Copper and

Sheet Iron Ware.

SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.
MANKATO, - 21yl - MINN.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Discontinue the venereal system, SPERMATORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY, new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 25yl

Blooded Stock.

For Sale!

I HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood Durham Bulls for sale. A. B. BALCOM.
Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

Scales

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33yl

Blanks, WE have just printed a new lot of Justice blank.

SELECT POETRY.

WOUNDED.

Let me lie down,
Just here in the shade of this cannon-torn tree,
Here, low on the trampled grass, where I may see
The surge of the combat, and where I may hear
The glad cry of victory, cheer upon cheer;
Let me lie down.

Oh, it was grand!

Like the tempest we charged, in the triumph to share;

The tempest--its fury and thunder were there;

On, on, o'er intrenchments, o'er living and dead,
With the foe under foot and our flag overhead,
Oh, it was grand!

Wearied and faint,

Prone on the soldier's couch, ah! how can I rest

With this shot-shattered head, and sabre-pierced breast,

Comrade, at roll-call, when I shall be sought,
Say I fought till I fell, and fell where I fought;
Wounded and faint.

Oh, that last charge!

Right through the dread hell-fire of sharpnel and shell,

Through without faltering--clear through with a yell,

Right in their midst, in the turmoil and gloom;
Like heroes we dashed at the mandate of doom!
Oh, that last charge!

It was duty!

Some things are worthless, and some things are good;

That nations who buy them pay only in blood;

For Freedom and Union each man owes his part,
And here I pay my share all warm from my heart--
It is duty!

Dying at last!

My mother, dear mother, with meek, tearful eyes,

Farewell! and God bless you, forever and aye!

Oh, that I not lay on your pillowing breast,
To breathe my last sigh on the bosom first prest:
Dying at last!

I am no saint,

But, boys, say a prayer. There's one that's big as:

"Our Father," and then says: "Forgive us our sins;"

Don't forget that part, say that strongly, and then

I'll try to repeat it, and you'll say, Amen!

Ah! I'm no saint!

Hark--there's a shout!

Know--

Up, on my feet, with my face to the foe!

Ah! there flies the flag, with its Staff Spangles bright,

The promise of Glory, the symbol of Right!

Well may they shout!

I'm mustered out!

O God of our fathers, our freedom prolong;

And tread down rebellion, oppression and wrong

Oh, land of earth's hopes, on thy blood-reddened sod,

I die for the Nation, the Union and God!

I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

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I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

I'm mustered out!

who unanimously stated that a considerable body of their troops was near by, a mile and a half. Beyond doubt, for this purpose not less than three-fourths of the rebel army were concealed within gunshot of our skirmishers at the time.

At twenty minutes before four p. m. and with the celerity of lightning the rebel host poured forth from their concealment, nassed in enormous columns against Newton.

They came without skirmishers and with yells, whose volume exceeded any battle shout ever heard. Newton's division had but half completed their barricade and they hardly had time to fall into line and secure their guns before the entire rebel column, composed of Walker's and Bath's divisions of Hardee's corps, was within range, and the line of pickets guarding the interval between the right and the left of our army, barely escaped capture by plunging into Peach Tree Creek and swimming across.

The enemy had struck us at the vital point, where a victory for him might be decisive. Newton had more ground to guard than he could cover by even a single line. For the first few minutes everything hung trembling in the scale. Newton's left flank was exposed and just before his bridges across Peach Tree Creek. Had it given way the day would have been dark. Our whole right might have been routed.

The rebel plan was to destroy our forces on the right, after which their army would be strong enough to confront, if not defeat the main body of our army.

Guards with fixed bayonets were placed at the bridge to collect whatever armed stragglers might appear, but none came in sight of our force. None of our troops were stampeded.

The rebel column poured down an open but rough series of fields towards Newton's left, evidently aiming at his bridges. At the moment the enemy first appeared, we had but two pieces of artillery in position guarding this vital point, but Captain Goodspeed, Newton's Chief of Artillery, with splendor did quickness beat up ten more guns, making in all twelve.

They opened with canister, the gunners working with frantic energy. Up to the moment when these guns opened, the rebel columns had swiftly advanced, engaging Newton's three brigades at terrible odds. It was wonderful how fast the enemy lost his grip when the sixteen guns added their blast to the storm of bullets from Newton's Infantry, his columns slackened their pace and began to waver and lose their careful arrangements in a few minutes. They had come to a stand still in partial confusion, and firing heavily but wildly. Color bearer after color bearer went down under the crash of our canister.

In vain the rebel cavalry rode up and down the lines waving their swords and shouting to their men not to falter. In twenty minutes the assault had totally failed. The enemy gave way, retiring in confusion to the woods, from which they had emerged. For the rest of the afternoon they kept up a desultory fire which was returned by our artillery; but they did not venture to renew the attack. The rebel General Stevens commanding a brigade in Walker's division was killed here.

Nearly two hundred rebels dead were buried in Newton's front next morning. His brigades did not yield an inch. Gen. Ward's division on Newton's right was struck at the same moment as Newton's. Gen. Ward had just halted his men at the foot of the hill for a brief rest. His skirmishers came back to him announcing that the enemy was charging over the open field just in his front in immense force.

Without a moment's hesitation Ward ordered his division to meet the enemy with canister. His men moved up the hill in splendid order, and when they gained the crest, they were close upon the rebels that several of the foremost regiments were intermingled.

At such points the rebels recoiled, followed by Ward's bold corps and were captured without difficulty. At another portion of the line fighting at close quarters continued for half an hour but each successive line of rebels was pressed back by the undiminished valor of Ward's men. At the end of that time the rebels fell back into a dense forest in their rear, completely whipped so far as the division of Ward was concerned.

Gen. Ward's trophies are seven rebel battle flags and 800 prisoners, including many of the enemy's wounded left on the field. Among his prisoners are representatives of sixteen different regiments; and he no doubt fought double that number. Ward had sent all his available artillery to protect Newton's flanks, and his splendid triumph was achieved with musketry alone.

The charge swept along the right, striking Geary's division after Ward. Geary had advanced half a mile from the trenches he occupied in the morning, and had just marched his troops to the top of a ridge, when the rebel columns were thrown on him with terrible violence. The 33d New Jersey which was thrown out to fortify a hill in advance of the line, lost over half its number in the first few minutes of the charge. The most of Geary's lines ran through a dense wood, and his right flank was exposed by an interval of two or three hundred yards, which Gen. Williams's division was endeavoring to close when the enemy came on.

Gen. Banes' brigade on Geary's right was speedily enveloped on the flank and rear, and fell back after a stout fight to the trenches it occupied in the morning, where it was reformed.

Portions of Col. Ireland's brigade, in the centre, were also enfeebled and driven back.

By turning one of his batteries from front to right, Geary succeeded in reforming his shattered line where it stood, and not another inch did it yield rolling back charge after charge from four o'clock till long after dark. The rebels endeavored to force their way through the gap they had thus widened but the pluck of our lads triumphed. Geary held the hill at the end as at the beginning of the assault.

The portion of his line which fell back was reformed, and in about one hour went back into action on General Williams' right. The commanders of the rebel assaults spent their fury on Gen. Williams' next on Geary's right. This division had advanced also about half a mile when the rebels swept on it. The shock was met without flinching. The division refused to give an inch, and though the enemy made three severe charges on it before nightfall, it repulsed them all without wavering, though in doing so it sustained heavier loss than any other division on the right. The fighting on his part of the line was in a dense wood. The attack just grazed the left of Palmer's corps, which had not left its trenches, but was prepared to do so.

Col. Ansen McCook's brigade was partially engaged, behaving nobly, and repulsing the enemy from beginning to end.

The statement that our troops were in fortifications is untrue. They were advancing to take a new position when attacked, and to save those with Newton had some half finished rail barricades. The fight was an open one. Even the aggressive Hood is not fool enough to attack us in trenches.

Prisoners were captured from every corps in the rebel army, all of whom said that the programme was to drive us into the Chattahoochee.

It is more than probable that nearly their entire army was engaged. During the progress of the fight the various corps on the left advanced over a mile, McPherson, at nightfall, being within two and a half miles of Atlanta, and a portion of our lines were then four miles distant.

About 9 o'clock p. m. the enemy gave up the fight in front of Geary and Williams, carrying off many of their

dead and wounded, and falling back to their heavy works about a mile distant. In front of Ward and Newton he was compelled to leave all dead and severely wounded.

Managing A Husband.

"How do you manage your husband Mrs. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith."

"Eggsiest thing in the world, my dear; give him a twitch backward when you want him to go forward. For instance, you see, to-day I had a loaf of cake to make."

"Well, do you suppose because my body is in the pastry room, my soul need be there too? Not a bit of it. I am thinking of all sorts of celestial things all the while."

"Now, Croaker had a way of tagging round at my heels, and bringing me plump down in the midst of my aerial flights, by asking me the price of sugar I am using."

"Well, you see, it drives me frantic; and when I woke up this morning, and saw this furious storm, I knew I had him on my hands for the day, unless I managed right; so I told him that I hoped he would not go to catch his death this weather; that if he was not capable of taking care of himself, that I should do it for him; that it was very lonesome rainy days, and that I wanted him to stay to home and talk with me; at any rate he mustn't go out and I hid his umbrella and India-rubber."

Well, of course he was right up, (just as I expected!) and in less than ten minutes was strutting down the street at the rate of ten miles an hour.

"You see there's nothing like understanding human nature; no woman should be married till she is thoroughly posted up in this branch of education."

If any one doubts as to which party the rebels favor at the north, let him read the following.

The case is well put in the following extract from the speech of J. L. M. CURRAN, a leading Democrat, formerly a member of Congress from Alabama and now in the rebel Congress. In speaking at Talladega, Alabama, in May last he said:

"Again, my hearers, we should remember that much depends upon the choice the Northern people may make for a President the coming fall. There will be at least two parties represented--the war party, who will doubtless make an effort to have Lincoln retained; and the peace party, who will make a bold effort to elect a man pledged to give the Confederate States and restore peace to our bleeding country. We hope, we trust we pray that they may be successful. (Tremendous cheering.) Should they be successful, such a shout as was never heard before, would spread over our afflicted South. Songs, sweet songs of praise, would ascend from every heart to the mansion of Paradise, and the many myriads of holy angels who surround the bright and dazzling throne of Omnipotence, would join the chorus and tune their harps to a new song of liberty to man on earth. If such be the happy result our independence will be forever established. (Cheers.) But should Lincoln be re-elected, our fond hopes will be dashed to the ground, our independence but a thing dreamed of; for we have exhausted our resources and could not possibly hope to continue the war four years longer. Past experience has taught us that we could expect no favors at the hands of the indomitable tyrant and usurper, Abraham Lincoln."

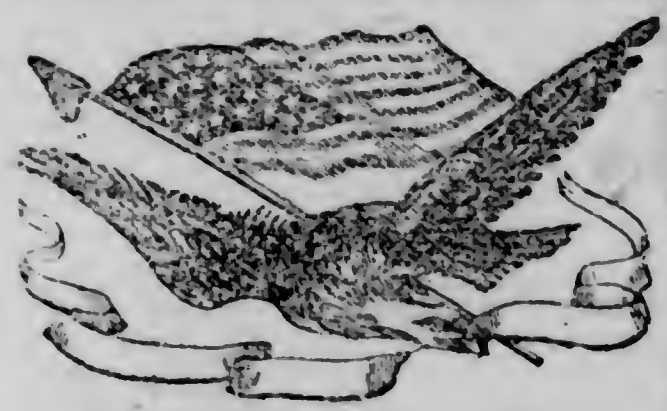
A YOUNG RUFIAN.--A case of preposterous depravity occurred at Pittsburgh a few days ago. A little boy, about six years old, becoming enraged at a playmate; his junior by two years, actually punched his eye out with a rusty nail, and not content with this, the young demon was deliberately proceeding to put out the other eye, when the little victim's screams brought it as assistance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the offender, but his parents spirited him off to this country before the officers had time to secure him.

The wife of John Lott, residing in Mableburg county Kentucky, has furnished her quota. A few days since she gave birth to four bouncing boys. Less than eleven months ago she gave birth to twins.--Exchange

(Bully for Lott's wife. Wonder if there is any more where they came from.)

Wanted for a private museum--the tick of an oyster bed.

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

AUG. 10. 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Faribault county Republican Union Convention.

The Union electors of Faribault County favorable to the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and to a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Blue Earth City on Wednesday the 24th day of August 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating County Officers and electing Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Watonwan, and the Senatorial District Convention to be held at New Ulm, and also to the Judicial District Convention.

The number of delegates will be as follows:

Blue Earth City,	1
Seely,	1
Elmore,	1
Brush Creek,	1
Walnut Lake,	1
Marple,	1
Outtrim,	1
Prescott,	1
Verona,	1
Winnebago City,	6

J. H. WELCH,
Clk. Co. Con. Com.

An Attempt at Resurrection.

We understand that a few remaining slivers in this locality, from the dead trunk of Democracy, are making quite an effort to galvanize their party into life. Seventy one dollars have been subscribed and paid in by the faithful, with which to buy a flag, and it is understood to be the intention of the managers, at the proper time to raise a Hickory or some other kind of pole on front of Richardson's and by the aid of a snare drum and perhaps a fife, restore the old time vitality of the great Departed. Of course as a chemical experiment, this effort may be useful, and entertaining to the parties concerned, in fact to others besides those who take stock in the speculation, the effort is useful, in showing how long the association and ties of party will influence men after the purposes which gave rise to the party have been accomplished. To make the absurdity of the attempt to resurrect the Democratic party apparent a few fossils should be found similarly disposed towards the ashes of the old Whig party. As in life they were antagonistic, so in death a few of their more devoted disciples should be willing to keep moving in the Quixotic attempt to bring them back to life. Of course practical people see and know that all these efforts are humbugs. A new issue greater than ever divided the American people in the old times of Whig and Democratic parties, now divides them. The only question that can divide parties this fall is, shall the war for the Union against the seceded States go on, until they are conquered, or shall it not? All men of all parties must take position on this question, and do take position for or against whenever they decide to go with any party. Every sensible man knows that all talk about restoring old Democratic principles is the veriest twaddle, designed merely to get votes against the further prosecution of the war. Every sensible man knows that the success of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this fall is what the rebels in arms especially desire. Cannot any body tell why? Every effort then to raise up the so called Democratic Peace Party in the north, is a direct effort made to throw down the policy of subduing the rebellion. It is a disgrace to the American flag to hang it above such an attempt. It is a disgrace to any man who knowingly gives such attempt his countenance and support. Why cannot all northern men who love their country, come up to the requirements of the hour, and all agree that under no circumstances shall this war stop until this rebellion is crushed? Is it because the chains of old party organization are too strong? We write this not fearing the consequences of this attempt at resurrecting a dead party for unholy purposes, but to warn many sensible men who really love their country to beware of the insidious efforts that are now being made to

entrap them into the ranks of those who to all intents and purposes are giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The Union State Convention at St. Paul on the 3d, put in nomination for Judges of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Thos. Wilson, S. & R. Me. Millen, and John M. Berry, and for Presidential Electors, Messrs. Chas. H. Lindsey, John G. Betz, J. W. Morford, J. N. Murdock. The Platform adopted by the Convention is short terse and sound. It is as follows.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and adopt as our own, the resolutions passed by the recent Baltimore Union Convention and gladly hail and pledge ourselves heartily to sustain the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

Resolved, That it is our firm and unalterable determination to sustain the present administration in all its efforts to crush the rebellion and preserve the American Union and that we have full and abiding confidence in its complete and ultimate success.

Resolved, That while we shrink from no sacrifice and will cheerfully assume all the burdens laid upon us by the necessities of the hour, we recognize the paramount importance of the practice of the most rigid economy in every Department of our National and State Governments as the most efficient means of lightening the task of the people in their struggle for the national existence.

Resolved, That we tender to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, our most hearty thanks for their patriotism, bravery and endurance and especially to those from our own State, who have given themselves to fight for our sacred cause. Unsurpassed by any, in all the highest attributes of the soldiers, we recognize to them the brightest jewels of the State, our proudest boast and greatest honor.

\$3000 Bounty.

The township of Winnebago City has taken the necessary action and will now give any one enlisting to his credit the handsome bonus of \$200 in 'Green backs.' As in addition to this, the volunteer for one year gets \$100 from the United States, and \$16 per month besides; it looks to us as though the majority of the people of the town can do much better in the army, than out of it. Pay and bounties amount to \$492, for a year, and board and clothes thrown in. There is but very few can make half this sum at any other business.

Quarterly meeting of the Methodist denomination will be held in the grove near the house of Mr. Van Nise, on Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M. The services will be under the direction of the Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Rich. The services will close with a Basket meeting on Sunday.

At a recent apportionment of school money to the different counties in the State, we notice Faribault County gets one hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

The Minnesota Copperheads have called a State Convention to be held at St. Paul on the 7th, of September. "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound,"

See call for County Convention elsewhere.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Free Homestead,
Memphis, Tenn.,
July 24, 1864.

Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir:—Our expedition commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, has returned in safety to this city, after an absence of nearly a month. The expedition proved a perfect success. On the 5th inst the whole command left Lagrange en route for Forrest's whereabouts, on the 7th a skirmish took place between a detachment of our cavalry and a small force of the enemy, in which the latter was repulsed and driven off with a small loss, our loss only three killed. On the next day the whole army entered Ripley. It then moved toward New Albany, on the 9th the whole army crossed the Tallahatchie, and camped on the other side; on the 10th, they reached the Tuscumbia and Pontotock road, where they discovered some signs of the enemy, who appeared to be moving towards Pontotock, it proved to be Buford's division from Tupelo.

The whole army marched into Pontotock on the 11th, where they met the enemy in some force, but after a fight of about one hour the rebels were driven out in every direction, leaving a number of killed and wounded. All this time Forrest was in a strong position at Brashiers cross roads where he expected to meet the expedition, but in this Old Smartie was fooled, for Gen. Smith by a sudden movement outwitted the old rebel, and Forrest tacked about and moved rapidly towards Tupelo and thence to Okolona where he placed his men in strong position on the surrounding hills. Now instead

of Gen. Smith taking the direction of Okolona, where Forrest wanted to fight him, he went direct to Tupelo, and arriving there ahead of the willful rebel he of course had choice of grounds. Forrest came up and a terrible battle ensued which proved very disastrous to the rebels. The negroes charged terribly upon them scattering them in every direction. The rebel loss was severe, 150 men well into our hands, the same night the rebels assaulted our men but were repulsed with loss.

On the 15th another battle occurred the enemy assaulting our lines three different times, but met with nothing but disaster and defeat every time.

On the night of the 15th the last rations were served among the men, and the next morning the army started on the return followed by a division of troops under Buford, but they soon found it imprudent to pursue as they lost heavily in skirmishing. Our poor boys had to forage to keep from starving, they had one and a half "hard tack" for three days and some of the men had none. On the night of the 19th supplies reached them at Salem, and a more thankful set of men you never saw, or ever was, unless it was when we saw the cars near Collierville on our return from the famous Sturgis skedaddle of the 10th of June, an event long to be remembered by the poor unfortunate soldiers who fell victims to rebel prisons because of the cowardly and hell deserving wretch who would gladly have sacrificed every one of us for one extra keg of his ever present ardent, by which he is made to think that he is able to command a large army with all their stores and artillery, to move right up to the very door of the enemy and then desert his men and say to the rebels, now is your chance wade in, boys I have done you all the good I can do, take the whole thing and I will make my way to Memphis, fast as God will let me, and tell them that the whole army is captured, thereby keeping them from sending reinforcements to relieve the men. Well done, brave General, you started out for two stars and lost even the one you had, verifying the scriptures where it says "from them that hath not shall be taken away even that he hath."

On one or two occasions the rebels charged fearfully upon the darkies, but were defeated every time. One time the rebel Gen. told his men to charge on and take a colored battery if it cost every man, and then with fiendish yells they rushed like demons for the battery, but the darkies just literally piled the rebels in heaps and they were very glad to leave the field for safety. The 9th Minn., lost two killed and three slightly wounded. Our gallant Col. fell at the head of his regiment by a ball through his heart, peace to his ashes. Our loss fell heaviest on the 7th and 10th Minn. Our whole loss in killed wounded and missing will not exceed 450. The boys of the 9th feel all right and ready for another movement. All honor is due to our noble commanders and the men who manifested no fear, but stood up to the work.

You may expect to hear of the bloody 9th as a regiment that will follow its leaders into the very jaws of death, but what they will be triumphant.

There are but few of the regiment sick, and they are convalescent. It is expected that there will be another movement soon, when there is you shall hear the result soon as possible.

Yours Respectfully,
Co. D, 9th Minn. Vol.

To Enrolled men of Verona Township.

Every man disqualified to perform military duty whose name appears in the following Enrollment list for the town of Verona is requested to go to Rochester immediately and get exempted from the draft which is to take place the 5th day of September next.

The town of Verona will issue a town order of twelve dollars to each man who will go and get himself exempted from said draft.

The town of Verona offers a bounty of \$200 in town bonds to be made equivalent in value to United States currency, to each man who will volunteer into the United States service to fill up the quota of the town for the present call of the President for 500,000 men.

I. W. CADY,
Chairman Town Board.

To Farmers

MOULTON & WELCH have received a splendid lot of the celebrated Whitewater Saddle and breaking plows. Those in want of a good plow will do well to call and examine the lot they have on sale.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, August 1.—The morning papers have nothing later from Petersburg than our dispatches of yesterday, and but few additional details. The following is of interest:

The Times' special before Petersburg July 30 says as soon after daybreak as was practicable for our troops to move in co-operation, an immense mine reaching far under the enemy's line of earthworks in front of Burnside's corps was fired. The explosion was the signal for the discharge of every piece of artillery we have in position from the Appomattox to our extreme left. The effect was magnificent. Ninety-five pieces of ordnance fired so simultaneously that it seemed as if they might have been discharged by the pull of one landyard. The firing thus opened was kept up in the same manner with scarcely a perceptible lull for an hour and a half when it slackened to some extent. The result of the explosion of the mine was almost to annihilate one regiment and bury three guns.

Under cover of artillery, pushing our advantage by suddenness of assault, the 9th corps advanced taking possession of the works through the gap made by the explosion and driving the enemy to his second line which crowds the hilltop to the eastward of the town. Nineteen of the 22d South Carolina, buried by the explosion, have been dug out alive, badly bruised and scratched, and some of them doubtless mortally hurt. The attack they pronounced a surprise. The mine was 400 feet long constructed with two galleries running from the main passage, making three chambers, in which a train of powder 15 inches wide and deep was laid. The effect of the explosion was very disastrous. The grandeur of the artillery fire I have never seen surpassed. The enemy's artillery played but feebly a very few minutes before the rebel lines were entirely shut from view by the banks of smoke, and our gunners could only be guided in their work by having obtained a proper range before, many of the shells from the front of the 18th corps must have struck far into the streets of the city. From that direction columns of black smoke arose soon after the opening of the fire, evidently from the burning buildings. After the rebel lines were pierced they made a hurried movement to their left, and suffered heavily from an enfilading fire. Gen. Ledlie's division of Burnside's corps led the attack, the 14th New York Heavy Artillery having the advance. About 100 prisoners so far have been brought into Burnside's headquarters. The cannonading is still hot, and the rebels hold their position obstinately. Our infantry has just received orders to advance.

The World's special says the mine was to have been sprung at 3 o'clock this morning, and the Lieutenant-General accompanied by his staff reached headquarters about an hour before. Meade and staff also assembled at the same headquarters. The appointed hour for the explosion of the mine arrived, but for some reason did not take place.

Everything moveable in the shape of troops had been placed in position to the first signal.

The entire 2nd corps was held in reserve, but up to the hour of sending this dispatch they had not been called into action.

At 4 o'clock a cloud of dust was seen rising from the rebel intrenchments; this was followed by a general upheaving of the earthworks, reaching probably 50 of the mass, looking like a huge mountain of dust and earth, and forming a most imposing spectacle.

Simultaneously with this explosion our batteries along the entire line opened a most murderous fire on the rebel breastworks, and the infantry with hearty cheers rushed into the embankments of the enemy. Constant cannonading, lasting nearly an hour and twenty minutes, has been going on.

At 6 o'clock our valiant troops had captured and occupied the first line of the rebel intrenchments. Prisoners are constantly arriving from the front. Several of our wounded are also coming in. They report the slaughter inflicted upon the enemy by the explosion and accurate range of the shells from our guns as terrible in the extreme.

So far victory is ours. The air was thick with flying missiles. We were pushing the enemy steadily and surely and occupying his fortifications.

The World's special says the movement of the 2d corps across James River was a feat, as they were brought back during the darkness of Friday night to their old position.

Sheridan with a large force is operating around the rebels right wing, and important results are anticipated.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—Letters from Fortress Monroe says that later advice from the front shows we were unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line and that the works taken by our forces were recaptured by the enemy.

We took 500 prisoners in the assault. The loss on both sides is probably from 4,000 to 5,000.

Reports from Gettysburg and Emmetsburg represent that a panic exists there and throughout the adjacent country, the people believing that the rebels are approaching in large force.

This morning the train from Frederick came in as usual, and bring reports that great excitement prevails there on account of Hunters' order for the expulsion of rebel sympathizers beyond our lines. The train from Sandy Hook arrived this morning. No rebels on the road.

Two New Cavalry Companies.

GEN'L HEADQUARTERS State of Minn.,
Adjutant General Office,
St. Paul, July 30, 1864.
General Order No. 39.

Authority having been obtained from the War Department, the Governor hereby directs the immediate organization of two companies of Light Cavalry, to be attached to the "Independent Battalion of Minnesota Volunteers," now commanded by Major Charles P. Adams, said companies to be completely organized before the 5th of September, 1864.

Each company will be composed as follows:

- 1 Captain,
- 1 First Lieutenant,
- 1 Second Lieutenant,
- 1 First Sergeant,
- 1 Quartermaster Sergeant,
- 1 Commissary Sergeant,
- 3 Sergeants,
- 8 Corporals,
- 2 Trumpeters,
- 2 Farriers,
- 1 Saddler,—and
- 64 Privates (minimum),
- 75 Privates (maximum).

Recruits for said companies will be accepted for a term of not less than two years, and will receive the bounties allowed under the present orders and regulations of the War Department.

One Second Lieutenant for each company will be appointed by the Governor as Recruiting Officers, to whom special instructions will be issued.

The recruits will be sent once a week to the general Rendezvous, and transportation and subsistence for recruits will be paid as provided for under existing regulations.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
OSCAR MALMROS,
41w1 Adjutant General.

Professional Slaughter

The Only Safety For The Sick

When an Emperor of China issues an important decree, he usually appends to it these words—"Respect this. A vermillion edict." The style in which the great guns of the medical profession delivered their opinions is little less authoritative and dictatorial. It is of no use to remonstrate with them. Byron, in his last sickness, told his medical adviser (medical dictator is the more appropriate term) that he was bleeding him to death, but the remark was unheeded; and the lancet was used again and again, until the professional homicide was completed. We verily believe that thousands of sick persons are killed every year by the various modes of violent depletion in vogue among "regular" practitioners. This murderous work cannot be stopped until we have a revolution in progress. Since the introduction of HOLLOWAY'S celebrated Pills and Ointment into this country, a new light has broken in upon us. We have begun to discover that the disorder action of the great internal organs can be regulated and health restored, without a resort of mineral poisons. That instead of mercury, which in the end withers "narrow, bones and all," Holloway's Pills, which are exclusively vegetable, are all sufficient for the cure of liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, and all diseases arising from indigestion. We have also found out that scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, and cancers, abscesses and all kinds of ulcers, heal and are radically cured by Holloway's OINTMENT. The reign of calomel, caustic and other medical destructives, draws to a close, and we may possibly live to see the day when Holloway's life sustaining remedies will be the alpha and omega of the people's materia medica.—Boston "Journal."

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your health!—No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them.

If the reader of this "notice" can not get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense.

Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, \$1.40 per box or pot.

Every Soldier Should Have Them.

From R. B. Heintzelman, Steward 72d Reg., P. V.: "Your medicinal preparation (Borwn's Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I feel satisfied, if generally adopted at the hospitals, many sleepless nights of the weary soldier would be averted. Our regiment are now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied with their good effects in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the surgeon's morning call." Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per box.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jas. Cr. ys in this town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine.—Mr Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now so whoever wants any should contract for them at once.

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley
when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you, that is your loss.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL
Mankato, March 16, 1864. 21y1

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LEWIS and FRISBIE.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Oils

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now for sale to acknowledge that he has received and sold respectively to his old patrons and all others at a low price a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, &C.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 23, 1864.

The Free Homestead.

VOL. I.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17 1864,

NO. 42.

J. L. CHRISTIE Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms--One Dollar and Fifty Cents--Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office in Blue Earth River Bank Building,
next door to the Land Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy one year - \$1.50
Ten copies " " - 12.50
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

No. in.	1 sq.	2 sq.	3 sq.	4 sq.	5 sq.	6 sq.	7 sq.	8 sq.	9 sq.	10 sq.
1 week	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50
1 month	2.50	4.00	5.50	7.00	8.50	10.00	11.50	13.00	14.50	16.00
3 months	7.50	12.00	16.50	21.00	25.50	30.00	34.50	39.00	43.50	48.00
6 months	14.00	22.50	31.00	39.50	48.00	56.50	65.00	73.50	82.00	90.50
1 year	26.00	41.00	56.00	71.00	86.00	101.00	116.00	131.00	146.00	161.00

Advertisements not marked for a specified time will be continued, and charged for accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be held strictly to advertisements pertaining to their business. All other notices will be charged at the regular rates. Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionately to the number of squares bargained for.

Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering them, and not payable for legal proceedings, but must be paid on delivery of the affidavit.

Notices inserted in the reading columns, double rates.

J. L. CHRISTIE,
Publisher and proprietor.

Business Directory.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE NO. 27.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
The Regular Communications of this Lodge is held on Tuesday Evening on or before the Full Moon.

OFFICERS.
J. L. WEIR, W. M. D. H. MORSE, J. D. JONES, Sec'y.
GEO. A. WILSON, S. W. H. T. STODOLAH, Treas'r.
S. S. WILSON, J. W. T. W. JENKINS, Tyler.
G. H. GOODNOW, S. D. T. W. JENKINS, Tyler.

OFFICIALS OF FAIRBANKS COUNTY.

Sherriff-J. C. ROBERTSON, Co. Atty.-A. C. DIXON.
Treas'r-W. D. PUSTIN, Judge-AMOS PRESTON.
Auditor-A. BOWELL, Court Clerk-A. PRESTON.
Register-T. A. KESTER, Coroner-W. A. WAY.
District Clerk of this District at Fair City on the 31st Monday in May.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Winnebago City District.
J. H. WELCH, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.
227 Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. C. EASTON,

DEALER IN LAND AND LAND WARRANTS!
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
TAKES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
Winnebago City, Minn., Oct. 26, 1863.

J. W. WELLCOME, M.D.

Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minn.
Keeps a well-filled, first-class Drug Store.

OZIAS C. HEALY,

Proprietor of Grapeland House, in the post office building, Grapeland, Fairbault County, Minnesota, ten miles east of Winnebago City, on the Winnebago and St. Mary's routes. Plenty of oats and good stabling.

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased the Hotel Building formerly kept by Messrs. Law & Denison, is now prepared to receive guests. A good bar is attached to the premises. N. B.-Having sold my Blacksmith Shop, I become necessary for me to close up all outstanding accounts at once. All those knowing themselves indebted to me, will confer a favor by settling immediately.
Oct. 22.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

M. T. C. FLOWER, Proprietor.

General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling with attentive Outlets. 129

J. O. LEWIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
General Land Agent,
and Conveyancer, Winnebago City, Minnesota.
Sole Collections made and taxes paid. Business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. 114

MANKATO HOUSE,

Mankato, Minnesota,
BURT & LAW,
Proprietors.

ANDREW C. DUNN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Will attend to professional business throughout the State.
Winnebago City, Minn.

WILLARD & BARNEY.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY MINN.

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care.
Have for sale at all times, large quantities of Winnebago Trust Lands, and other valuable Farming lands.
J. A. WILLARD, - 2191 - S. F. BARNEY

N. L. COON,

Physician and Surgeon,
Would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has permanently located among them, and now holds himself ready to attend to all business connected with his profession, promptly and at all hours.
All persons employing me are expected to settle for the same, or to return the same, within three months. No debtors of mine are to be excused.
Office at Mankato's Store.
N. L. COON, M. D.

R. B. JOHNSON,

Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
and dealer in
Leather and Findings
Repairing done to order.
Ready Made Boys' and Youths' Boots on hand.
Corner Holley and Moulton Streets,
Winnebago City, Minn.

CABINET MAKER!

WILLIAM BALLANDI,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Fairbault County that he is prepared at all times, at his Shop in Winnebago City, to furnish:

CHAIRS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEDS, CRIBS,

What-Nots, Tables, Washstands

And in fact everything usually found in a Cabinet Ware Room.

He warrants all his work to be represented, and is confident that in both QUALITY and PRICE he can give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 24, 1863. 214

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Mankato and surrounding country, that he has taken possession of the building occupied by Mr. WOLFE, ON DOOR above RECORD OFFICE for the purpose of opening a

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Philadelphia, I can assure the public that all work left in my charge will be executed in the most and most durable manner.

EDMUND HECKMAN,
Mankato, 201 Dec. 4th, 1863.

J. D. JONES,

Harness and Saddle Maker

Nearly opposite the CLIFTON HOUSE
MANKATO - - - - - MINN.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in the line of WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Mankato, March 16 1864. 2191

MANKATO INS. AGENCY.

HARTFORD, PHOENIX

MERCHANTS--Fire Ins. Co's.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

JOHN N. HALL

2191 Resident Agent.

D. BURDELL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Of Fairbault County Minn.

RESIDENCE in Prescott Township, but where any mail should be directed to Verona, Post Office, with the number of section, town, and Range where the work is required to be done.

Plans prepared at all times to lay out roads, town plots and in fact do all other work in the surveyor's line. 2145

CHAS. HEILBORN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 2191

P. B. SPARROW,

Dealer in

STOVES,

Hardware, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

SIGN - OF - THE - COFFEE - POT.
MANKATO, - - - 2191 - MINN.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Disorders of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHOEA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY, new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 253

Blooded Stock.

For Sale!

I HAVE one full Blood and two half Blood Durham Bulls for sale.

A. B. BALCOM.
Verona, Feb. 23, 1864.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD Scales

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. 33y

Blanks,

WE have just printed a new lot of Justice blanks

SELECT POETRY.

The little comfort.

BY LINDA LINDAN.

A little one sat with his mother one day,
'Neath an apple tree, fragrant and heavy with bloom;

And he gratted and smiled in his sweet childish way,
While the pale face beside him was shrouded in gloom.

But he noticed at length that she heeded him not,
When he spoke of the robin far up in the tree;

And he heard the bees humming, "Say had she forgot?"

The verses she taught him about Dury Dee?"

Then he stole his arm round her, and told her to see

How the bright sun flashed down through the blossoms so sweet;

While the wind waved them softly, and scattered them free,
Like pink and white snow flakes, close down to their feet.

"Did she see them?" "Yes, darling I hear and I see,

Would that I could behold them as you do my dear!"

But birds, bees, and sunlight, and bloom-laden trees--
All the wealth of the season can bring me no joy.

Kind music reminds me of you, my dear, my dear,
While the gay blossoming branches that wave o'er my head.

I liken to banners borne high o'er the plains,
That perchance with the blood of our soldiers are red.

And the flashes of sunlight you're watching I call
The blaze from the mouth of the cannon burst forth;

While the flight of the bee marks the course of the ball,
As it enters the heart of some flower of the North."

"Oh mother, you're thinking of father, I know,
But don't you remember the kind words he said,

As we stood by the gate, ere he started to go,
With one arm around you and one on my head?

He said--I remember his gentle look yet--
That you must be brave as a soldier's wife should.

Being patient and hopeful and never forget
That God overcomes all evil with good.

I don't know what he meant, but he told me the soil
That our forefathers purchased for homes of the free;

Was hallowed by memory of bloodied and cold
And sacred to liberty ever must be.

Then he bade me remember each night ere we slept,
To pray for our country's defenders and his;

That our land from all shame and dishonor be kept--
That the stars on our dear flag might never grow dim.

For Washington fought for that flag long ago,
And must be defended, whatever the cost;

That 'twere better to die for one's country than know
This Union must ever be severed and lost.

And mother, you often have told me, to die
Was only to go to our heavenly home;

And if father should get there before you and I,
Say, would he not wait for us there till we come?"

"Yes, sweet little preacher, he would; and it is wrong,
To grieve at his absence and wish he were here

When his heart is so true, and his aim is so strong,
And his country's bleeding his service else where.

So well try to remember his words, my dear boy,
Firmly believing--believing, the time will soon come,

When the bright dawn of peace will be welcomed with joy,
And each conquering soldier return to his home."

CLOWING A BACHELOR.--"What did you come here after?" inquired Miss Susan Diaper of a bachelor friend who made her a call when the rest of the people were gone out.

"I came to borrow some matches," he meekly replied.

"Matches! that's a likely story. Why don't you make a match? I know what you came for," exclaimed the delighted miss, as she crowded the old bachelor into a corner, "you came to kiss and hug me almost to death, but you shan't--unless you are the strongest, and the Lord knows you are!"

"Ma, why is a postage stamp like a bad scholar?" "I can't tell, my son; why is it?" "Because it gets licked and put up to the corner!" "Susan, put that boy to bed."

Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steal their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies and hook their dresses.

A Thrilling Scene.

Mr. Startzman, formerly a resident of Hagerstown, who witnessed the closing scenes of the occurrence, relates the following to the Hagerstown Herald:

"Mr. George Blessing, a farmer residing near Myersville, Frederick county, Maryland, when it was learned that the rebels were prowling through the neighborhood, stealing horses and committing depredations generally, at noon on the 21st of July, gathered his family about him and read aloud the 91st Psalm--I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and fortress; my God! in him will I trust--when he engaged in devotional worship, imploring the Most High to shield and protect his household from the assaults and rapacity of the enemy, who were laying waste his native soil and seeking to overthrow the best Government ever devised by the wisdom of men, pleading God to uphold and sustain the old flag of his fathers."

Taking two guns, he repaired with his son, a lad yet in his teens, to his barn, from which he desecrated a squad of rebels approaching on horseback. Handing his son a gun he ordered him to take a certain position, and should the squad dismount and attempt to break open the doors of the stable, which were fastened by locks, he should fire upon them. The rebels advanced to within a short distance of the stable, when one of the number threw himself from his horse, and commenced the work of demolishing the stable door.

At that moment the old man and his son fired simultaneously upon the offender, both balls taking effect in his right arm. The balance of the party scurried away leaving their wounded comrade behind, and swearing vengeance upon the resistants. Before they had escaped beyond the reach of Mr. Blessing's gun, he fired a second shot at the fleeing foe, but with what result he could not tell. The rebel at whom he aimed fell forward on his saddle, evidently wounded, but he managed to get away.

Mr. Blessing's neighbors, learning what he had done, waited upon him and by every argument they could advance, endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose to stand his ground. They tried to prevail upon him to leave the vicinity and seek refuge from the infuriated rebels who would return with reinforcements and not only destroy his property, but would murder him and his son. The brave old patriot was immovable in his purpose to defend his property, whether in the event his life should be forfeited. He expressed infinite confidence in his Shield and Buckler, assured that needed strength would be given him in the unequal contest which might ensue.

The guns were reloaded and father and son resumed their former positions and awaited the return of the foe. They were not long kept in suspense. Twenty mounted rebels, accompanied by four citizens of Myersville, with whom Mr. Blessing was acquainted, were advancing on his premises. When within a short distance of Mr. Blessing's barn the citizens were ordered in front of the rebel squad, as a protection to them from the bullets which the cowardly land pirates knew were ready to greet them. Undismayed Mr. Blessing warned his acquaintances against moving a step forward, assuring them that should they do so they would meet with a swift and certain death.

Intimidated and bewildered there the rebels stood, hesitating what to do. Every shot discharged in the direction where they supposed the "Yankee soldiers" were secreted, was promptly and vigorously answered. "What should they do?" reasoned these baffled, thieving sons of Mars. Evidently they were fighting superior numbers, and would not hazard the chance of success with their present force but would go back for artillery. As they were wheeling their horses to retreat their course, Mr. Blessing shot the leader of the band through the head, killing him instantly.

A second time Mr. Blessing's neighbors waited upon him and urged him in the most earnest language they could employ to desist from the hazardous course he was pursuing. Their entreaties were unavailing. He was determined to fight to the bitter end, severe as the consequences might prove to him. Would God permit him to kill one more traitor he was willing to die.

Momentarily expecting the marauders to return with artillery, Mr. Blessing shouldered two guns and posted himself in a clump of trees on a lane leading from the public road to his residence. He had been there but a short time when he observed heavy clouds of dust rising from the road some distance off. A large body of horsemen were moving toward him. In the advance he noticed what he conceived to be rebel scouts.

In an instant the old man raised his gun and was in the act of firing when the object of his aim fell back into the main column of soldiers riding rapidly up the lane. He now recognized the "Blue Coats," who, having heard of the heroic conduct of the dauntless old patriot and his son, were hastening to their rescue. The scene which followed can better be imagined than described.

Mr. Blessing is upward of seventy years of age, enjoys good health, and is brim full of spirit of 1776. He is an elder in the Myersville Lutheran church over which Mr. Startzman presides."

The Approach to Atlanta--The Rebel Defences in Georgia.

The defences erected by Johnson's army in Georgia, rendered useless by the incessant flank movements of Sherman's forces, are described by a correspondent as exceedingly formidable. A letter in the Cincinnati Commercial, dated July 8th, says:

"As we approach Atlanta, they steadily grow upon us--line after line is uncovered by our forward march, each more elaborate and irresistible--by all save Sherman's army--than the last. Imagine all the country between the Allegheny mountains and the Chattahoochee river ploughed into huge ridges, on an average once in every five miles continuous cribs built of rails and poles or often of huge logs, twelve miles long, filled with dirt wrenched out from the clenched roots of a Georgia forest, four feet wide and six feet high, running through the thickest woods and clear fields alike, always two, often three, and sometimes even five lines deep, and all finished perfectly and polished, the trenches out down square and true, and the parapets as if with the square and plummet, and you have a fair conception of the mazes of rebel fortifications through which this army has fought and flanked its way this far into the Confederacy. My tent stands to-night within five yards of the huge wrinkle of earth erected by desperate rebels immediately after their abandonment of Kennesaw, the second from the river, and in coming to it I rode for hours between their first and second main lines, running along on the top of a ridge just over against that on which were our own, and truly it seemed more like the works of Titans or infernal gods than of any mere men."

"The pervading terror with which our artillery has inspired the rebel imagination, was well illustrated by the numerous pits dug just inside of the breastworks, and roofed over with logs and earth, to shed the fierce iron rain which poured upon them both when they slept and when they waked. The neglected cornfields were plowed with our shells as they had not been plowed for weeks, and I have seen, at least in one case, an oak tree fifteen inches in diameter and quite sound, broken off twenty feet from the ground and the toppling on the ground, from the effects of a single shell four inches in diameter passing through it. Who shall dispute the discretion of burrowing in the ground when such missiles are flying carelessly about?"

"You should hear the sympathizing remarks made by our boys as they pass these works, which they got by 'Tank

ing,' without any loss, in commiseration of the 'Johnnies' who worked so hard to make them, and never had the opportunity to fire a musket shot from behind them. It is one of the humorous phases of this grim business of making war; and the substantial effects of marching the first by such works, which were won by strategy and common sense, instead of hard fighting, go far to cheer the spirits of those who are jaded from the long campaign."

Low Necked Dresses.--The low necked dresses of the ladies are made the theme of small jokes by certain "low fellows of the baser sort," who might be in better business. In our opinion it is with the ladies a matter of taste, which they might be allowed to judge at discretion; the wits who would ridicule them are the men who had better look to, home and as they live in glass houses, abstain from throwing stones. If they don't like to see the ladies, let them look the other way. There was a great party in the Fifth Avenue just before last Lent, and the ladies, in the matter of dress, were extremely low minded; so low were some of them disposed to go that Jones said to Snooks:

"Did you ever see the like?"

"No," says Snooks, "I never did; at least not since I was weaned."

That was outrageous; but presently the rascals met the bells of the evening a splendid creature, and Jones exclaimed:

"What a galaxy of beauty!"

"Well I declare," says Snooks, "you have the advantage of me I thought a galaxy included a constellation of beauties?"

"So it does," said Jones, "don't you see the milky way?"

Off they passed, and soon encountered a magnificent woman, with such frank developments as to leave no room for doubt as to the quantity of her charms.

"There," says Jones is the finest woman in the house."

"Fact," says Snooks, "she outstrips them all."--Harper's Magazine.

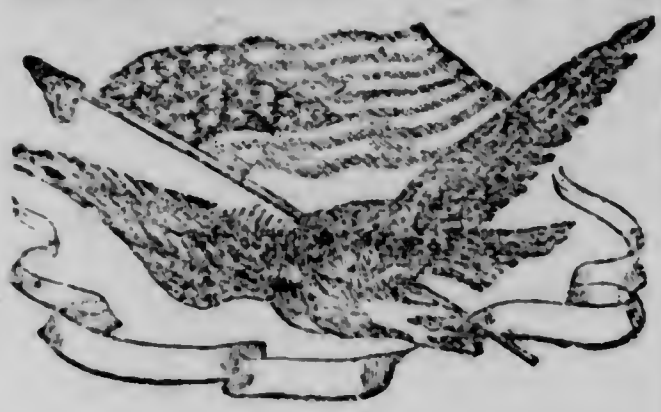
Old Judge--who resides not far from Cincinnati, is known as one who never pays a debt if it can be avoided. He has plenty of money, however, is a jolly, rollicking old chap, and gets drunk occasionally, when of course, some friend takes care of him. Not long ago, he fell into the hands of a man who had his note for a some of money, and as it was a last chance, the man dived into the Judge's wallet, took out the amount and put the note where the money had been. When the Judge awoke to consciousness, as was his wont he took out his wallet to count how much he was out. "How did I spend all my money?" "You paid off that note I held," answered the friend: "Well muttered the Judge, quietly disposing of his wallet, 'I must have been very drunk.'"

Bill S-- is a good accountant but, like all men, will sometimes make mistakes, and in one of his bills, figured up that "8 times 8 are 88." The doctor was not slow in discovering the mistake, and demanded an explanation. Bill examined the account and saw that he was down, but did not like to admit it; so putting on a bold face, he said, "That's all right." "How so?" was the inquiry "It's all owing to the inflation of the currency," said Bill; "the multiplication table, like everything else, has gone up!"

It is stated that Mademoiselle Rosita, the distinguished tight rope performer connected with Jane English's Rav el Troupe, has recently concluded an engagement with the hotel proprietors at Niagara Falls to give a series of entertainments at rope-walking across the river, at the same point where Blandin crossed, and that she is to commence on the 20th of August. Mlle Rosita recently walked a rope across the river Avon, at Stafford, C. W., and made the journey with apparent ease.

The Troy Whig says the milkmen of Albany have raised their price to eight cents, in consequence of the scar city of water.

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

AUG. 17, 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Faribault county Republican Union Convention.

The Union electors of Faribault County favorable to the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and to a vigorous prosecution of the War, are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Blue Earth City on Wednesday the 24th day of August 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating County Officers and electing Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Owatonna, and the Senatorial District Convention to be held at New Ulm, and also to the Judicial District Convention.

The number of delegates will be as follows:
Blue Earth City, 5; Maple, 1;
Seely, 1; Guthrie, 2;
Elmore, 2; Prescott, 1;
Brush Creek, 1; Verona, 3;
Walnut Lake, 1; Winnebago City, 6.
J. H. WELCH
Clk. Co. Con. Com.

Indian Depredations.

On Thursday afternoon of last week two murders were perpetrated by Indians near Vernon in Blue Earth county. The victims were a Mr. Root, and Mr. Mack. Mr. Root was ambushed and shot while returning from his field with a load of oats. His two boys who were upon the load discovered two Indians in the grass and gave the alarm to their father who was walking by the side of the load with his pitchfork. Discovering the crouching Indians taking aim at him, Mr. Root made an attempt to kill the Indian with his fork, but before he could rush upon him the Indian fired mortally wounding him. The boys jumped from the load and ran for the woods, the other Indian firing at them as they ran and wounding one of the boys severely in the shoulder. The Indians then cut the harness from the horses and fled. About the same time in the day Squire Mack who was cutting hay with a reaper, west of the Blue Earth river on Willow Creek was approached by several Indians who demanded his team. It is said he had some words with them refusing to give them the team, whereupon they shot him and seized the team. At other places in the vicinity they seized horses but did not injure the owners, and during the night decamped with their plunder.

Some reports state that 20 horses were stolen but from the best information we can get the number is about 8 or 10. The whole country in the vicinity of these murders was in commotion during the night of Thursday, and messengers were dispatched notifying the people of different localities of what had happened. At midnight a messenger reached here and Messrs Harlow and Rice volunteered to go through to Fairmount to notify the soldiers at that place. They reached there at six o'clock the next morning and left dispatches with a member of the cavalry company stationed on the Des Moines, requesting him to notify said company as soon as possible that action might be at once taken so that the Indians fleeing with their plunder might be intercepted. We are informed since that said soldier refused or neglected to carry this dispatch any further. From Garden City Lieut. Potter about the same hour took the news and started also for the posts at Madelia and Ft. Ridgely. He went through in double quick time, and soon got whatever forces is stationed at these posts on the lookout for the murdering rascals. Mr. Potter returned by the way of Chazy Lake to this place on Saturday and reported that on his return he had met a messenger from one of the squads of soldiers who said they had discovered a band of nine Indians, and had run them into a sort of peninsula between two lakes and had got them at bay. If this proves true the prospects are good for the wretches getting the reward they merit. One thing is sure that through the energy of Lieut. Potter the soldiers

at the upper posts got notice in season, of what was up, and we shall be very much disappointed if the whole band of Indians is not killed. Had the soldier at Fairmount done his duty the garrison on the Des Moines would have been notified in season also, and would of course have co-operated in season with the soldiers of the other posts in hunting down the murderers.

We trust, however, there are enough soldiers as it is, on the war path to put an eternal quietus on this band at least, of Indians. Their escape with so many horses would encourage other bands to do likewise, but their death with their heads suitably elevated on poles along the frontier, would strike terror into others of their tribe who might be thinking of a similar raid. From all the information we can gather, it would seem that this party of Indians could have been easily repulsed at several places where they showed themselves, if the people had only had any guns or ammunition. How long, we wonder, will it be before every one will take the sensible precaution of having a gun in his house and at least one dozen charges of ammunition for an emergency.

Since writing the above we have heard from the squad of men who had come up with the Indians. We believe the heroic genius in command goes by the name of Capt. Smith.

He reports having come up with 8 or 10 Indians at Bingham Lake about 60 miles west of here on Friday afternoon, and exchanged harmless shots with them. The Indians stood at bay and stripping off their blankets by signs challenged the soldiers to pitch in. The valorous Capt. Smith although he had nine well equipped and armed cavalry men with him hesitated about undertaking the job sending back for reinforcements and continued to hesitate until night fall, under cover of which the Indians of course escaped. It is said they could be plainly seen by the moonlight going away, but no effort was made to stop them.

If the military authorities of this State do not investigate this arrant piece of cowardice on the part of this officer, they deserve to be hung to the lamp posts of St. Paul. Just think of it! Two men are murdered by a few Indians who escape! Through the energy of Lieut. Potter who rides 100 miles in 12 hours, the soldiers are notified in season and start in pursuit—one of the pursuing parties come up with the wretches by day light and the officer in command then ignominiously, in the true General Sibley style, falls back and sends for reinforcements and in the meantime the Indians, right before his eyes, walk away. His excuse is that there was two more Indians in number, than he had soldiers, and the risks were too great. So long as such men are permitted to command soldiers on the frontier, just so long the protection afforded by soldiers does not amount to a hill of beans. The idea of a Captain of a cavalry company sitting down in front of an equal number of Indians and deciding not to attack them because if he attacked, he or some of his men might get hurt, is what may be called a "big thing." How such an officer can put on a face to lead his men back into the settlements surpasses our comprehension. His brows should be covered with catnip, instead of laurel.

A Copperhead exchange suggests that it is about time, if the Democrats wish to reap any benefit from the votes of soldiers, that they were making their nominations. We think the managers of the party machinery are much wiser in this respect than this party paper. The idea of sending a Copperhead ticket to a fighting regiment and soliciting its vote, is as absurd and as sublimely ridiculous as it would be should the Devil open a recruiting office in Heaven. The benefit he would reap up there would hardly, we take it, pay office rent, and the votes the compromise Democracy will get in the army, in favor of their back down policy, will not pay the cost of printing their tickets.

A late Chatfield 'Democrat,' very honestly owns up that it will support any man, or anything that may be nominated at Chicago. If the Convention is carried by the friends of Valandigham it will go it, or if by the War Department, it will go it also; for he says, "anything to beat Old Abe, and Andy Johnson, if we have to do it with the Devil and John Walker." There is principal for you with a vengeance.

For the benefit of those who would like to take a few risks on the Presidential chances this fall we reprint an offer recently announced by Josh Billings Esq.

JOSEPH BILLINGS WANTS TO MAKE A FEW BIDS.—I want to make the following bets:

First—I want to bet 7,000 Dollars that Abraham Linkom Esq., and his wife, and his son Bob, will be the next President of the United States of America.

Secondly—I want to bet 35 Dollars that I shall vote for John C. Fremont, nor no other man will, who voted for Abe Linkom, the last time he ran.

Thirdly—I want to bet 16 Dollars, that the Chicagoer convention, cannot get the clerical vote, or any state north of Massey and Dixie's line, unless it is upper & Lower Canada.

Fifthly—I want to bet 10 Dollars, that John C. Fremont's letter of acceptance embody the Chicago platform, and enuff else to win an army man.

Sixthly—I want to bet several hundred Dollars, that this war goes right on, and every thing that gets in the way of it, whether it is Jeff. Davis, or the Democratic platform, gets knocked higher than the top of Mount Pisgah.

Seventhly—I want to bet six months before it is dew, that Geo. B. McClelland, Esq., the Rev. Fernando Wood, or Valandigham the pilgrim, will have to be the nominee at the Chicago convention, else the Democratic party will have to make a new platform to suit some decent man.

Eighthly—I want to bet a bowl of the best of my real and imaginary estate, that General U. S. Grant will be injured by the Chicago platform, and Jeff. Davis, and if he don't run again him wuss than a steel pintoed ram, within the 2 or 3 years, any man may have me, my hairs, and assigns forever, and ever, amen. I want to bet the above bets.

Shocking Tragedy.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, 25th. At fifteen minutes past one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Samuel Hallett, the railroad contractor was shot and killed at Wyandotte. Mr. Hallett, while walking along the street, was shot in the back by Mr. Talcott. The latter immediately escaped on horseback, and pursuit of him was made by the civil officers.

Mr. Talcott is a railroad engineer. He was sent here by Gen. Fremont as chief engineer, and was discharged by Hallett. Talcott afterwards wrote a letter to President Lincoln describing the chicanery of the Pacific Railway management. That was three months ago. Samuel Hallett, at Washington, telegraphed to his brother Thomas, at Wyandotte, to whip Talcott. The injunction was obeyed, and report says that Mr. Talcott, who is a small and feeble man, was heartlessly beaten.

The end of the whipping was the tragedy above recorded.

The New York Express contains the following obituary notice of Mr. Hallett:

The death of Sam'l Hallett, in Kansas, is now confirmed by telegrams received here. He was killed by Mr. Talcott, an engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad company, over which Mr. Hallett had superintendence, and in consequence of some sharp disputes about money matters.

Mr. Hallett, though a young man, has made a large figure in this State. He came to this city from some place near Hornellsville, where he was a prominent man. In New York he engaged in a variety of speculations, among which was a Sub Marine Company, and in Madrid accomplished wonders, by inducing the Spaniards, among them the Duke of Salamanca, to subscribe largely for the extension of the Erie road, now the Great Western, a double gauge, which is to end at St. Louis. It was mainly through Mr. Hallett's influence that the capital was got up for this great work.

Mr. Hallett returned to this country and became a prominent banker in Wall street, and it was understood that he had made large sums of money. It was through his house that the Indiana bonds about which so much was said a few years ago, were negotiated, and which was afterwards discovered to be some extent fraudulent. The Courts however, acquitted Mr. Hallett of the alleged participation in the fraud. Mr. H. left Wall street soon after this went into the Union Pacific Railroad, and became a large contractor and owner. He and Gen. Fremont soon became the greatest of friends and cronies—and soon after the bitterest of enemies.

They had a scene, one night in Jersey City, over baggage with bonds in it, which, if ever made public, would be one of the most interesting chapters of the novel reading of the day. Hallett beat Fremont out and out in the contest, and drove Fremont from the Union Pacific Road, choosing his [H.] own Board of Directors.

What, as well as anything, shows the fickleness and uncertainty of life is, now in our possession, a long, showy card, beautifully engraved, inviting us to be present at the opening of the first section of the Union Pacific road, Aug. 18th, at Weston, (Mo.)—to which is signed, in full life, "Samuel Hallett."

The invitation reaches us after his death. Mr. Hallett leaves a wife and family, now in Europe, who will deeply mourn his untimely death.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore, Aug. 8. It is reported here that a force of rebels were crossing the Potomac yesterday beyond Hancock, and were going in the direction of Wheeling. Some authorities say that Early is being reinforced by Long street's corps, and that Wheeling is the point to be attacked. We have no means of ascertaining the reliability of this report, but think it rather unreliable.

Washington, 7. It is difficult to say where the rebels are posted, but it is the impression among military men here that a collision will take place near Middletown, twelve miles from Frederick. Gen. Hunter has been superseded by Gen. Sheridan operating on the Upper Potomac. Gen. Church has returned from Pittsburgh to his headquarters in this city.

New York, 7. The Baltimore American says of the invasion: The best that we can hope is that the rebels will attempt to make a serious invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland. We have an ample force in positions to force them from the Potomac in a fair open field fight. All we need is competent generals to make our forces available, and that, if we may believe the reports reaching us, is the want that has at last been supplied.

Baltimore, 8. The American furnishes the following in advance of its publication here: We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from the Upper Potomac, that the entire rebel force yesterday reached the Maryland side of the Potomac moving south. The rear guard crossed at Shepherdstown at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the balance crossed at Hagerstown about the same time.

From the south of the Potomac we learn that Gen. Early has been moving up the valley towards Winchester with his heaviest trains during all of last week, and scouring the country for conscripts and grain. The information received a week since, that the rebels would make a feint movement on Maryland, merely to cover his return trains, has been verified to the fullest extent, and they are now all moving on towards Stanton.

Washington, 8. The Star says: From a gentleman who arrived here on Saturday, from Hagerstown, where he has been sojourning for two weeks past, we get some interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that vicinity.

When the rebels took possession of the town, they proceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores. As the merchants had not replenished their stock since the former visit of the rebels, the latter got but little, with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats of the grocery stores. They filled their haversacks with sugar, and canteens with molasses, and at one or two stores they turned the molasses out and let it run into the streets. The trains of cars reported to have been burnt by this party when they entered Hagerstown, were destroyed by our own troops in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Rebels, as they contained valuable cargo.

GRANT.

Washington, Aug. 7. A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated Friday evening, says there has been no change in the position of affairs since the late battle. There has been the usual picket firing. Heavy firing was heard this evening, in the direction of the 10th corps. The report was circulated that the enemy had attempted to blow up a fort in the vicinity, but were unsuccessful.

A rebel battery on the north side of the James river has become very annoying for a day or two. Quite an engagement took place this morning, between it and our gunboats and it was finally forced to leave. The weather continues very warm, and considerable sickness prevails among the soldiers. St. George Court House was wantonly set on fire and destroyed this morning by some soldiers.

A letter from the army of the Potomac dated Saturday morning says the rebels exploded a mine yesterday evening before dark in front of the 5th corps, but they did not dig within 45 yards of our works. No damage was done. They also attempted to make a charge, cheering loudly, but they must have been chagrined at finding themselves so far from our lines. Considerable firing was kept up for an hour. The enemy's loss was heavy, our very light. All quiet this morning.

New York, 7. The Herald's Wash

ington special says rebels exploded a mine under one of our works on Friday p. m. No particulars are known, except that but little damage was done.

It is generally believed that Sheridan is to be assigned to duty on the Upper Potomac.

The Herald's 5th corps correspondent of the 4th says both armies are active in their works, each essentially strengthening himself.

New York, Aug. 10. The Tribune's Washington special says Engineer Lathmer arrived this morning from the fleet off Mobile. He reports that when he left active preparations were being made for immediate action by Farragut.

He describes Ft. Morgan as a brick structure on the Sumpter plan, and banked up as an additional precaution with sand, so that the fort was considered impregnable, but being once passed could readily be reduced from the rear. Farragut having succeeded in passing the fort we shall doubtless hear of its capitulation or evacuation in a day or two.

Official dispatches from Farragut are expected tomorrow. It was no part of his plan to attempt the capture of the city but only to relieve a portion of the large fleet which has been stationed there for the past six months.

Maury's statement that the Tecumseh was sunk by fort Morgan is totally disbelieved at the Navy Department. This vessel was not likely to engage the fort, and no cause could have sunk her. The same correspondent says it is generally believed in the army of the Potomac that Lee has sent Longstreet's corps to Hood's assistance.

The Herald's correspondent near Atlanta says operations around the city have settled down to a regular siege. We are pounding away on every side and it is doomed to be soon reduced. The rebels have garrisoned the fort and entrenchments with militia, and use the veterans to operate when required their line running so they can be massed with great rapidity.

Yesterday a demonstration was made along our lines, resulting in driving the rebels back to their entrenchments, gaining the rifle pits and capturing a picket reserve of 125 men. The rebels cannot continue long in Atlanta. If they continue butting against our works, they will wear themselves out without doing much hurt, and run the risk of losing their communications upon which we are constantly operating. The Macon line is the only one left them. It is said we have destroyed that, if so, we have got them, if they cannot succeed in bursting through our lines somewhere; yet we are so powerfully entrenched that a single line is able to hold our works against any assault of theirs. Cleanliness and comfort are the inmates of our hospitals, and great credit is due to the medical gentlemen in attendance.

Indian Depredations.

Omaha City, Aug. 10. The Indians are now committing new depredations, stealing stock, burning trains, and killing indiscriminately. They were within 100 yards of the pickets of Fort Kearney last night and fired an arrow at one of them. A coach arrived at Fort Kearney this morning, and reports having passed several trains which had been burnt, and that there was dead bodies by their side. A party of six whites were killed at 32 mile Creek last night. The Indians have stolen all the stock at Cottonwood Station, 90 miles west of Fort Kearney. It is well known that renegades, supposed to be from Quantrell's old band, are associated with the Indians in these depredations.

Ft. Laramie, Aug. 9. The Indians are getting very bold. There is great alarm throughout the country. It is feared they will attack this point. Many emigrants have been killed and much stock taken.

War Department, Washington Aug. 11, 9:30 p. m.

Major General Dix:—No further intelligence has been received from Mobile except from deserters, who report the capture of the city, but nothing official. Gen. Sherman reports all well and that he is knocking at Atlanta with 124 inch shells.

No new demonstration has been made by our force in front of Petersburg. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

From Sherman's Army

Nashville, Aug. 11.—Information from Marietta, 6th inst. gives particulars of Stoneman's Raid:

On July 27th, the 5th and 6th Indi-

ana cavalry, and 2 sections of the 24th Indiana Battery, set out for Macon, to relieve Union officers imprisoned there. The expedition arrived too late, the rebels had removed the prisoners to a place of greater safety.

Gen. McCook's forces started at the same time to effect a junction with Stone man, but was overtaken by an overpowering force and was obliged to let Stoneman's force take care of itself.

An engagement commenced on Saturday and lasted all that day until late at night. Sunday found them completely surrounded. Colonel Adams finding resistance hopeless escaped to Marietta. Col. Capron, with his command escaped once but was again surrounded, and his men cut to pieces. The 6th Indiana also cut through the enemy's lines, but was again attacked. Their fate is unknown to our informant.

SORE THROAT.—Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a Throat Remedy, as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold by all Druggists.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingles made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jas. Croys in this town, which we invite those in want of shingles to call and examine. Mr. Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now, so whoever wants any should contract for them at once.

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you that is your loss.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL. Mankato, March 16, 1864. 2151

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

L. WIS and FRISBEI.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

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PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

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Mankato, Minn. 2151

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now offered to acknowledge the favors heretofore received and sold respectfully say to his old patrons and all others who are now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, & C.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention:

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 25, 1865.

If the reader of this "notice" can not get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense.

Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, \$1.40 per box or pot.

Pork, Hides, Butter and Eggs
RICHARDSON & DEUDON
Winnebago City, Nov. 7, 1863. 2t

Remember the place—
NEXT DOOR SOUTH THE HOTEL

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER
Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.
40vlyl And avoid IMPOSITION and EXPOSURE

send for a circular.

~~For~~ All wholesale and Retail Druggists
Winnebago City, Minn. 25y1.

1

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

New Method of Making Bread.

Instead of protracted agony of twelve or eighteen hours, it will only be pleasant exercise of a few minutes in making it—just two hours for raising—and baked in fifteen minutes, and then out come the loaves, so round and light, so tender and sweet, the whole household will be delighted. The first thing, and last in fact, is proper temperature, both while making it and in process of raising. Without heat internal as well as external, fermentation cannot be rapid enough. Then heat two bricks to 100 deg. or more, and place the pan you make the bread in on them, and so knead and work in the heat with the materials. And now, though the great army of bread-makers stand up in floury array against me, and even shake their doughy fingers at me, I shall not wince or abate one jot. Success is the test of merit, in the world goes, and this past delusive notion that after bread is light once, it must forthwith be moulded over into loaves and set to work again, is all nonsense. It often induces sourness, certainly multiplies labor, and takes time. Well, then have two tins well greased (butter is hopeless in these days) and divide the dough equally. Use two quart tins, which, of course, requires two quarts of flour and over for a loaf, and set them to rise by the stove on the hot bricks, with a piece of carpet over the bricks to moderate the heat, and then well cover with warm woolsens. In two hours it will be rising like Aladdin's palace, and when fairly brimming full, place it in your oven, and you will soon have a delicious bread to eat as one ought to expect out of Paradise. I claim this as original, and only ask you to follow these directions and give us the result. Thus bread making ceases to be the tax on time patience it usually is, and the harassing doubts and fears one usually goes through with while following the old method, are quite done away with. I could say much on the philosophy of baking bread, in adjusting the 'golden mean,' which, after all, is half. A peep into some of the closed ovens would, I fear, call out the exclamation of the dogs in Landseer's picture of 'too hot, too hot.'—Cor. Agriculturist.

The Onion Maggot.

A very large breadth of land in the west was given to the onion crop last spring. We have heard but little of the prospective yield, or indeed with regard to the crop in any particular. We have heard nothing about that pest, the onion maggot, in our part of the country, and hope it has not found its way westward; but it is well for our friends to know that such an enemy exists, and what is done elsewhere to check its ravages.

The Boston Cultivator says of these pests, and of the remedies applied to the crop, when their presence has been discovered: "These maggots on emerging from the eggs laid by the onion flies, bore through the leaves into the bulb which they soon destroy. As soon as the visitation of this pest is observed the plants attacked are easily detected by the yellow fading leaves; these should be pulled, burned, and lime-water poured into the holes whence extracted.

Strewing soil or powdered charcoal round the remaining plants, leaving a few unprotected, as recommended, as traps, is found useful. It is also recommended to saturate the bed with strong soap-suds."

A LESSON IN HORSE-BREAKING.—Major Winthrop says in John Brent: "I learned to govern horses by the law of love. The relation of friendship once established between man and horse, there is no trouble. All lower beings, unless spoiled by treachery, seek the society of the higher. As man by nature loves God, horses will do all they know for man, if man will only let them. All they need is a slight hint to help their silly, willing brains, and they dash with ardor at their business of galloping a mile a minute, or twenty miles an hour, or leaping a gully, or pulling tonnage. They put so much reckless break-neck frenzy into their attempt to please that he must be brave to go thoroughly with them."

TO KEEP HORSES.—M. Seeds, Orange Co., N. Y., directs to heat strained honey to the boiling point, and store it in covered jars, where it will keep without curdling. To prevent danger of burning, set the vessel in which it is to be heated into another containing water.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed a declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first meeting of the next Congress, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, upon which, at the time the application is made, he is entitled to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated land at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed. Provided, That no person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall give a written declaration of his intention to settle on the land, and to make such entry, made before the said register or receiver, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or is a citizen of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons; and, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued thereon until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and, if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death—shall prove, by two credible witnesses, that he, she, or they have actually settled and cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the said affidavit, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been sold or conveyed, he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to the land, and in other cases provided for by law; and provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the said land shall secure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, or in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose, and the proceeds shall acquire the absolute title by the release, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on payment of the office fees and sum of money heretofore provided.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the track books and plats of offices, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provision of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent thereon.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed said affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the land for more than six months, and in any case, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the register and receivers of the land office shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for all lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when such lands are entered under the provisions of the act heretofore in force, and in addition, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate to the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver; Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights; And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their pre-emption claims, or who may have obtained the benefit of this act, shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act; Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, in the army or navy of the United States, or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefit of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to add to the public lands of the United States, and to provide for the payment of certain claims against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, shall extend to all such affidavits and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent thereon from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

CALISTA A. BROW.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. FOOT.
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved, May 20, 1862.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
President of the United States.

The following is the amendment to the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 13th of March, 1864.

Amendment of The Homestead Law.

The bill provides that in case of any person desirous of availing himself of the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, but who, by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, is unable to do so, such preliminary acts at the district land office which that act requires, it shall and may be fulfilled for such person to make the affidavit required by that act before the official commanding in the branch of the service in which he may be engaged, which affidavit shall be as binding in law, and with like penalties, as if taken before the register or receiver; and upon such affidavit being filed with the register by the wife or other representative of the party, shall become effective from the date of filing, provided the application and affidavit are accompanied by the fees and commissions as required by law.

The second section provides that besides the ten dollar fee exacted by the homestead act, the

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE ST. PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the Armies of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a newspaper, it has in the third year of its publication, achieved a record in the history of any other journal in the State.

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Advertisement for 1864!

TERMS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

for 1864.

GREAT LITERARY

CTORIAL

YEAR

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thinks it to be the best time to publish a magazine for thirty years of age, or circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authors in this country.

MARION HARLAND,

AUTHOR OF "ALONE," "HIDDEN PATH," "Mosses," "SHEPHERD," "AND "MARRIAGE," who will furnish stories for the Lady's Book for 1864. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other magazine. Our other favorite writers will continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST

LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHIEFEST.

THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

AUG. 24 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Faribault county Republican Union Convention.

The Union electors of Faribault County favorable to the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and to a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Blue Earth City on Wednesday the 24th day of August 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating County Officers and electing Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Watonwan, and the Senatorial District Convention to be held at New Ulm, and also to the Judicial District Convention.

The number of delegates will be as follows:
Blue Earth City, 1
Society, 1
Elmore, 1
Brush Creek, 1
Walnut Lake, 1
J. H. WELCH
Chf. Co. Con. Com.

Republican Union Convention, 20th Senatorial District.

There will be held at New Ulm, Brown County Minn. on Saturday, the third day of September at two o'clock P. M. a Republican Union Convention of delegates, for the 20th Senatorial District composed of the counties of Brown, Faribault, Martin, Watonwan, Jackson, Noble, Rock, Pipestone, Cottonwood and Murray, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator and a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

The several counties will be entitled to one delegate for every fifty votes polled therein at the last General Election, and one for any fraction under equal to twenty-five and less than fifty votes.

Counties if unorganized, having polled less than fifty votes will be entitled to one delegate. Delegates and their substitutes must be residents of the counties they represent. The basis of representation is the aggregate and highest vote polled at the last preceding General Election held in the several counties. By order of the District Committee.

Blue Earth City, Aug. 15th 1864
J. A. REISTER
Chairman Dist. Committee.

The Mankato Record pitches in to Hon. Thomas Wilson, the candidate on the Union ticket for Chief Justice. The substance of its article is an effort to show that Judge Wilson is not so able a man as either of the other candidates on the Union ticket, for associate Justices. Of course when we have three as able men as the Union candidates for Judges in the field, honest differences of opinion may arise as to which of the three is the most able lawyer. The secret of the matter is that the Union ticket for Judges is so unexceptionable to everybody, our Copperhead adversaries can only assail it by trying to get up an issue as to the relative ability of the three candidates. By doing this they foolishly think they can draw the Union men into a quarrel about the relative capacity of their candidates and thus indirectly injure some one of them. No body of course will gratify them in this regard. One thing in this Record article deserves notice, to wit: the allusion approvingly to Governor Gorman's brutal assault upon Judge Wilson in the Constitutional Convention. We had supposed the friends of Gov. Gorman had resolved never to recall that disgraceful act of their hero again to public notice. Sneaking like a dog behind him, he knocked Wilson down in a fit of rage, but when springing to his feet, Wilson made after him, the valiant Governor bellowed to those in the room like a sick calf, "don't let him strike me," "don't let him strike me," and vacated the premises double quick. Every since since that hour we have never taken any stock in the opinion entertained by some that Gorman had any pluck. He knocked Wilson down unawares and then run like a sneak when Wilson got up. With these facts known to the Editor of the Record, we are surprised at his allusion to Gov. Gorman. Gorman in that matter proved himself to every person present a bully without any courage, and Wilson proved himself a gentleman. From that day to this, Wilson has risen in public estimation, and is now considered by everybody as one of the best Judges we have in the State. If the Copperhead party wishes to test the estimation in which Gorman is held in this State, we trust they will run him for something as an experiment. He's

a General, Governor, a bully and a lawyer withal, but pit him, gentlemen Copperheads, for Chief Justice against this little Tommy Wilson of ours, if you dare!

Gov. Gorman having been "retired" from the army, has come out as a copperhead orator. At a serenade to Senator Richardson of Illinois in St. Paul a few nights since the doughty Governor was delivered of a speech in the course of which he uttered this sentiment.

I hear it said, we ought not to compromise with "Traitors in arms." Pray, why not? The highway robber meets you and demands your money or your life; you at once compromise with him and save your life.

This is a bully sentiment for a General is it not? Who says it was not time that such a General should "retire" from the army? The General however simplifies the issue: With soldierly frankness he tells the people what his party wants, to wit "a compromise with Traitors in arms." Comparing them to highway robbers seeking our money of our lives, this doughty General who has been "retired," says "give them the money and save your life! Let all those who are in doubt as to the policy of the copperhead party take heed of this sentiment of Gov. Gorman. That one ought to compromise with 'Traitors in arms' that's square and plain talk; No sophistry about it. Hang out the white flag to 'Traitors in arms' Give the highway robbers your money in short give up the Government to those who for three years have been trying to take it! Gen. Jackson was a Democrat, Gov. Gorman claims to be one also! Does Gorman's talk about traitors sound like Jackson's? We suggest to the copperhead clubs of to-day that they have printed on their banner's, this new Democratic sentiment, "Who says we ought not to compromise with Traitors in arms? Gorman has a soldier's pride and prides himself somewhat on his frankness to tell what he wants. Will not our Democratic journals do as much and run up his motto of "Who says we ought not to compromise with Traitors in arms"? Here is an issue direct! Bully for Gov. Gorman! Do you think the rebels would dislike to have such a party get control of the Government?

The Mankato "Record" is in ecstasies over the report that 61 copies of that traitor sheet, the Milwaukee News, are taken in Winnebago City: As there were but 82 votes polled at this place last fall, this circulation of the "News" would indeed show an unhealthy state of sentiment here. But when it comes to be known that said 61 was made from 16 by editorial license and transposition of figures in the office of the "Record," our friends abroad will probably not look upon us yet as veritable heathens.

Scan Mag. in Court Circles.

From a late London Letter.
A magnificent bit of scandal in high life has partially divided the attention and interest of the community with the great murder case. As these people will do such things, I see no reason why I should not give their names. The facts are briefly these:
One day last week the Marquis of Hastings and Lady Florence Paget were married. The bridegroom is about twenty-three years of age, and the bride to one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families in England. The bride is a little younger, of a family quite as proud and aristocratic, and the niece of Lord Alfred Paget, one of the particular favorites and personal attendants of the Queen. Under ordinary circumstances the match might have been regarded as a very suitable one, and the papers would have been full of the grand doings on the occasion.
It turns out however, that the lady in question was a mother before she was a wife, and that a bouncing boy, now about a year old, attests the fact that she had before loved somebody "not wisely but too well." The gallant Rotharo in the case proves to be no other than his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of the Queen, and the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, the successor of the Immortal Duke of Wellington. The fact was well known before to the circle in which the parties moved, but had been carefully hushed up, and had scarcely reached the ears of the common people. It is said that the Marquis was thoroughly acquainted with this chapter in the history of his lady love, but was so intimated with her personal charms that the appens of the family and friends could not restrain his youthful impetuosity. There was, in consequence, an elopement, and the town is now full of the stories. Of course, in these great people, such things are right. The Duke of Cambridge will not be in disgrace at Court nor

any where else, and I presume the Lady Florence Hastings, nee Paget, will be the chief attraction at the next drawing room.

The New York World says in addition: A young lady, bearing one of the proudest of English names, the daughter of a soldier known in his youth as the splendid Lord Uxbridge, and conspicuous all his life through as the Marquis of Anglesey, a beauty of the latest blooming, admired, beset, and besought of Belgravia beaux without number, engages herself to a gentleman of wealth and position. Another suitor, a young nobleman of greater wealth and more dazzling position, declines to consider his hopes blighted by this trivial circumstance, and pursues the betrothed. The betrothed listens to him in secret; conceals a plan with him for deceiving her family and breaking her own faith, goes to the opera on Friday night with her expectant husband and early on the next morning slips off through a "dry goods shop" with a congenial friend, meets the marquis of her choice, goes with him to fashion's hymeneal altar, in Hanover square, and is then and there by special license made Marchioness of Hastings.

If all this had been done by the daughter of a butcher in Illinois, suddenly enriched by beef contracts; if the dishonorable young woman had been a Mississippi belle and not a Lady Florence Paget, the seamy groom a counter jumping Jenkins, and not a Marquis of Hastings, how natural a front of democratic institutions, and a social order destitute of the ennobling influences of taste and tradition, so uncleanly a trick would have appeared to the Court Journal and the Morning Post!

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, Aug. 12. A letter to the Democrat from Jericho, says Congressman Wm. H. Hall, was arrested there on Wednesday for using the following language: "I hold President Lincoln as much an enemy to this Government as Jeff. Davis." Mr. Hall arrived under guard this evening.

New York, Aug. 12. Richmond papers of yesterday say their loss in guns at Fort Gaines was 50, and also 600 prisoners and stores of all sorts. Sherman's dispatches say that all the Georgia militia is in his front under Hood.

It is understood Beauregard has been sent to take command of the defenses of Mobile. That engineer certainly has shown a high order of talent in the kind of work with which he will there be charged, as his defence of Charleston and Petersburg attest.

Fort-San Monroe, Aug. 16. The hospital boat has arrived from Deep Bottom on James River, bringing one hundred men who were wounded in the fight yesterday. The Hero brought away all the wounded of the 18th corps up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Artillery and musketry firing has been kept up all day, and still continued when our informant left.

Our forces drove in the rebel pickets early Sunday morning and during the day had succeeded in carrying two lines of the enemy's earthworks, the outer one being within nine miles of Richmond. Generals Grant and Meade command in person.

A later mail boat, the Key Port, has arrived from City Point, having on board sixty rebel prisoners captured during the skirmishing yesterday. Besides the earthworks that were captured by our forces yesterday, there was also captured a battery, that bore on our men working on a canal heretofore alluded to.

Washington, Aug. 16. On Saturday last Hancock's corps was put in motion on James River, and by a circuitous route reached the north side of the river at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap on Saturday night.

Turner's and Terry's division of the 18th corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom on Saturday night. Foster's division, which had been for some time in position at Deep Bottom, was advanced by Gen. Birney a little after sunrise on Sunday morning rushing a rebel line of skirmishers before them some considerable distance, when the 24th Massachusetts regiment charged and broke the rebel line and captured seventy prisoners.

Meunier Gregg's cavalry had cleared the roads for Hancock and he got his 2d corps into position on Birney's right on Newmarket road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill directly to Richmond.

Position was taken by Hancock about ten miles from Richmond. Birney made an assault on his front and carried a line of the enemy's works which guard the approach to Richmond in that quarter, capturing six pieces of cannon and mortars. Some advisers state the number of mortars was four pieces.

New York, 17. Morning papers specials contain nothing additional to those received yesterday relative to movements on James River.

New York 10. The Post's Washington special says advices from Deep Bottom up to yesterday morning announce that General Grant's lines have advanced within seven miles of Richmond. There was considerable fighting during the day, in which the rebels were invariably driven back.

New York 17. The Commercial's specials state that the advance of the 5th corps landed at Deep Bottom this morning.

Washington, 16. The special to the Times says the rebels are mining extensively along the lines of our fortifications. So far all attempts have been rendered abortive by the vigilance of our commanders.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Aug. 16. Everything remains quiet in front.

The Petersburg rebels for the past two nights have been feeling our lines on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between pickets has taken place.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. Twelve men reached here yesterday, they tell the usual stories of the demoralization and speedy destruction of the rebel army. Thousands they say, are leaving on account of not receiving any pay, while their families are starving, and they are determined to stay in the rebel service no longer, under any circumstances.

Gen. Park is now in command of the 9th corps.

Additional particulars have been received of the action of Sunday. Part of the 2d corps and part of the 10th corps were engaged with the enemy in the afternoon, near Deep Bottom. The 10th corps under Gen. Birney, took part of the line of works with four 8 inch brass guns and a number of prisoners, with small loss. The enemy fell back to a strong position. The 2d division of the 2d corps was drawn up in line of battle and advanced about a mile beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago.

Washington, Aug. 16.—[Special to World] It is reported that Longstreet with 30,000 (say 16,000) men and Fitz Hugh Lee with 10,000 (say 5,000) men passed through Warrenton on Saturday last towards the Valley, doubtless to reinforce Early or make a favorable diversion for him.

Gen. Sheridan lost 200 wagons near Berryville on Saturday.

The Tribune has the following from Sheridan's command dated the 15th.

Our forces are now in possession of Strasburg. On our advance towards the town the enemy, whose forces consisted of but a skirmish line, fell back out of town, leaving it in our possession.

The enemy had abandoned his works beyond Strasburg, and is believed to be retreating toward Mount Jackson.

Washington, August 17.—Advices were received here to-day from Sheridan's department, stating that Gen. Early is at Strasburg, where he is strongly posted and well protected against flank movements. Sheridan is close upon him and a desperate fight may occur at any moment.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Herald's correspondent with Sheridan, on the field the 16th, states that scouts report heavy cannonading to-day in the direction of Strasburg.

Successes in Florida.

We have good news from Florida. Gen. Birney has been on a successful expedition, resulting in the capture of much of the ground we lost after the battle of Olustee. His forces left Jacksonville on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 23d, 24th and 25th, and proceeded up the river. At Whiteville on the south fork of Black creek, a skirmish was had with the enemy, in considerable force, routing them completely.

One column under Lieut. Col. Morgan, of the 75th Ohio, went in a different direction to within 30 miles of Whiteville, cut a trestlework and destroyed a bridge, and then returned to the main column.

On Monday morning a party under Col. Harris, of the 75th Ohio, charged on the enemy at a ford called Clay Hills, on the north fork of the Black creek, defeated them, and then crossed over and joined General Birney's main column. The force then marched to Frail bridge, on the Cedar Keys Railroad, destroyed two trestle works and then took the old Alachua trail and went to Darby's Still on the Lake City Railroad five miles from Baldwin, where there was another successful skirmish, and a water tank and trestlework were burned accidentally. The flames from the tank communicated with a warehouse containing two thousand barrels of rosin, which was destroyed with its contents.

On Tuesday morning the whole column moved from Darby's Still to Baldwin. The enemy had evacuated it during Monday night, taking the 'Brandy

creek road. They were pursued as far as Brady creek, when our forces returned.

We now hold Baldwin, Camp Milton, and other entrenched positions of the enemy.

At Baldwin a quantity of sabre, guns, forage, a rebel mail and other spoils were obtained.

From one of the captured letters we learn that the enemy's force at Baldwin consisted of the second Florida cavalry, Scott's battalion four companies of reserves, Vallipigne's artillery and Dinham's artillery.

The cars are now running regularly over the railroad from Jeffersonville to Baldwin.

The intrenchments built during Gen. Gilmore's campaign were found intact, and will save our troops much labor.

From Sherman.

Louisville, Aug. 16. Wheeler with 1,700 men, demanded the surrender of Dalton at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 4th, Colonel Liebold, 2d Missouri, commanding that post with 800 men.

A slight skirmish was going on when the train left.

Men are sent to repair the road between Calhoun and Adairsville, which has been burned by small detachments of Wheeler's force, who had captured some government cattle on the way to Atlanta, and nearly all the officers in charge of them, the men escaped. General Steadman being telegraphically advised started with a large force from Chattanooga.

LATER.—News is received from Dalton just at nightfall, of the 11th. Cannonading was then going on.

Rumor says a train of fourteen men leaving Resaca were captured by the forces that captured the cattle.

This raid was anticipated by Sherman, and he was prepared to meet it at important points.

From Atlanta there is nothing important. Hood has been heavily reinforced, and affairs there have settled down to a regular siege. Gen. Sherman is strongly entrenched and is gradually extending his lines around the city. His success is only a question of time.

The cattle captured have been recovered. The damage to the railroad near the city has been repaired and trains run to Dalton.

On the refusal of Liebold to surrender, Wheeler attacked Dalton, and gained some buildings in the town, from which they kept up a harassing fire, driving Liebold's men from their position to their station, where they checked the rebels.

The enemy were on both sides of the railroad and were trying to cut the road. Steadman will probably be reinforced in time. A down train is reported captured at Allatoona Pass.

Wheeler's force is probably divided and operating at different points. That portion at Dalton is aiming to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. Telegraph communication with Dalton has ceased.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Sheridan had a fight in the Valley yesterday, driving the enemy.

Some of the prisoners captured belong to Longstreet's corps. They report that two divisions have joined Early and that the Longstreet prisoners captured near Deep Bottom belonged to another division which was under marching orders for the Valley.

Indian Expedition.

St. Louis, Aug. 17. The Dakota Union says Gen. Sully with 3,000 troops left Fort Rice on the 18th ult. moving directly west, intending to strike the Yellow Stone river at Fort Alexander. A messenger arrived at Fort Rice on the 21st with intelligence of 1,700 lodges of hostile Indians encamped near Fort Berthold, prepared to give Sully battle. This intelligence was immediately sent to Sully, and should the General regard it reliable, he will probably change his course and attack the Indians.

Chicago, Aug. 17. The Dakota Union of the 9th says it is rumored at Fort Randall that Gen. Sully had a battle with the Indians on the Knife River and been disastrously defeated. The rumor needs confirmation.

The Horrors of War can be

gently mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack.

If the reader of this "notice" can not get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense.

Many dealers will not keep my med-

icines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorder, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

\$250 Bounty.

The Town of Gurbie offers a bounty of \$250, payable in bonds receiving 10 per cent. per annum to each Volunteer enlisting to fill up the quota for the present call for 500,000 men to be paid on satisfactory proof being furnished of enlistment and credit to said town. Bonds redeemable in one year from April 1865.

T. BLAIR Chairman
Town Board.

COWS FOR SALE.

Three good new milch cows, young and gentle, at a BARGAIN. Enquire of
G. H. GOODNOW.
Winnebago City, Aug. 23d. 43w3

To Farmers.

MOULTON & WELCH have received a splendid lot of the celebrated White-water Stubble and breaking plows. Those in want of a good plow will do well to call and examine the lot they have on sale.

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thorp Esq., near Jess. City in this town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine. Mr. Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher than full than they are now so whoever would buy should contract for them at once.

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you that is your own loss.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL
Mankato, March 16, 1864. 21:1

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

L. WIS and FRISBI.

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

Oil,

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now for to acknowledge the favorableness of a correspondence, and respectfully say to his old patrons and all others who are now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in this line, and will be better prepared than heretofore to supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, &c.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT.

Winnebago City, Oct. 28, 1863.

The Free Homestead.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31 1864.

NO. 44.

Published by J. C. Easton.

Terms—One Dollar and Fifty Cents—Invariably in Advance.

THE HOMESTEAD, CABINET MAKER.

WILLIAM BALKER, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to the people of Winnebago County that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of CABINETS, CHAIRS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, What-Nots, Tables, Washstands, and in fact every thing usually found in a Cabinet Maker's Shop.

He warrants all his work to be well represented and is confident that his QUALITY and PRICE will give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 24, 1863. 201

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Winnebago County that he has just received from the makers a large stock of

Watches, Jewelry, and in fact every thing usually found in a Watch and Jewelry Store.

He warrants all his work to be well represented and is confident that his QUALITY and PRICE will give satisfaction to his customers.

Having permanently located in this County, he hopes by strict attention to his business to deserve and retain the patronage of the people.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 24, 1863. 201

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

Having had several years experience in one of the best establishments in the State, I am now prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of

Watches, Jewelry, and in fact every thing usually found in a Watch and Jewelry Store.

He warrants all his work to be well represented and is confident that his QUALITY and PRICE will give satisfaction to his customers.

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Winnebago City, Minn., Nov. 24, 1863. 201

SUBJECT POETRY.

The Prettiest Land.

Give me the land that is warm, kind, and free,
Give me the land that is free from care,
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The Yelverton Divorce Case.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

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The Springfield Armory.

The Springfield Armory has the following account of affairs at the United States Armory in that city.

The walls of the shop destroyed by fire at the armory, a month ago, were found to be in such good condition that it was not considered necessary to tear them down and build anew, except in a few places where they were cracked.

New floors and new roofs have accordingly been built, and the shop would now have been about completed but for the delay in obtaining plate for the roof.

Only the front side of the roof of the shop is yet covered. Several improvements will be made upon the shop as it was before the fire. There will be no attic over the polishing room, the possibility of another fire originating in the way the one of the 2d ult. did being thus prevented; and the contingency of fires also be provided for by placing a large reservoir of water over the machine room adjoining. The rooms in the lower story will be one foot higher than formerly, and the case hardening and tempering room will be provided with a ventilator to relieve it of its superabundant heat. Work has been going on in this room for ten days already, and as this part of the shop has no roof yet, the men on rainy days work with umbrellas hung over their heads.

The milling of tumblers and rears, which has been entirely suspended since the fire, will be resumed this week. Polishing, which occupied ninety frames for day work in the shop which was burned, is now carried on in another place, there being thirty-eight frames and work going on constantly night and day, so that this department does not run very much behind hand. Assemblying was recommenced last week, and the old order of things would be re-normed if the other shops could run their fullest. But at the water shops Mill River is so low that some of the machinery is run only part of the time by day as well as by night, and large numbers of workmen are consequently without work, though the loss is distributed as equally as possible.

Under these circumstances the accumulation of guns at the arsenal is necessarily slow, but it has reached two hundred and eighty-five thousand. A new order forbids any person entering the arsenal or going to the tower without a pass, and a gate, which is kept locked, prevents entrance up the stairs. Thirty of the caissons made at Waton's and two thousand sets of infantry accoutrements with two hundred and twenty-two of cavalry made by W. H. Wilkinson's, were recently forwarded to the Washington arsenal. Pay day at the arsenal is still delayed. According to recent precedent, the payment for May should have been made on the 25th of last month, and the time for June draws high, but no money for either has been received from Washington. The pay-roll for the former month amounts to \$179,345, and the number of men to whom it is due is 2,365. Nearly half of these have already obtained their money from the different banks in the at one per cent. discount.

An elephant is a powerful animal, but the smallest dog can lick him.

The merchant who assures his goods, honestly adopts a wise measure.

This line ends the column.

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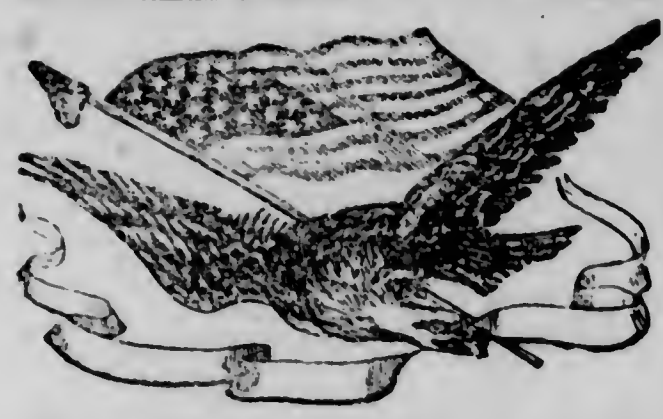
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THE HOMESTEAD



WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.
AUG. 31, 1864.

H. W. HOLLEY, Editor.

Union Presidential Ticket for 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Congressional Nominations.

For Representative in Congress—2d District.
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Chief Justice—THOMAS WILSON.
Associate, J. S. J. McMillen,
JOHN M. BERRY.

For Presidential Electors,
CHAS. H. LINDSEY, J. N. MURDOCH,
JOHN G. BETZ, J. W. MORFORD.

Faribault County Ticket.

For Register of Deeds,
A. BONWELL.

For Auditor,
F. W. CADY.

For Clerk of Court,
J. K. PRATT.

For Judge of Probate,
GEO. HART.

For Court Commissioner,
GEO. HART.

Republican Union Convention, 20th Senatorial District.

There will be held at New Ulm, Brown County Minn., on Saturday, the third day of September at two o'clock P. M. a Republican Union Convention of delegates, for the 20th Senatorial District composed of the counties of Brown, Faribault, Martin, Watonwan, Jackson, Noble, Rock, Pipe Stone, Cottonwood and Murray, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator and a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

The several counties will be entitled to one delegate for every fifty votes polled therein at the last general election, and one for any fraction under equal to twenty-five and less than fifty votes.

Counties if unorganized, having polled less than fifty votes will be entitled to one delegate. Delegates and their substitutes must be residents of the counties they represent. The basis of representation is the aggregate and highest vote polled at the last preceding General Election held in the several counties. By order of the District Committee.

Blue Earth City, Aug. 15th 1864.
J. A. KEISTER,
Chairman Dist. Committee.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the county convention held at Blue Earth City on the 24th inst. The convention was harmonious and save a little competition for the office of Register of Deeds, there was not much strife for the various nominations. A. Bonwell Esq., of Blue Earth City, was nominated for Register of Deeds, and the only objection we heard urged against him, is not up, on the ground of fitness, but because he has been a county officer so long. People will hardly vote against an efficient officer on that account.

Mr. Cady, the candidate for county Auditor, is a farmer, residing in Verona township, and will make a first rate officer. He is capable, economical, and honest; three very important requisites to a good Auditor. We hear but one voice with reference to this nomination, and that is in his favor. He will be elected by a large majority.

Geo. Hart, the candidate for Judge of Probate, resides in Guthrie township, is a farmer also and will make a good Probate Judge. The only objection we have heard, to him, comes from a defeated aspirant for the same office, Squire Kimball, whose objection are in consequence of no account. A defeated candidate if he has not got sense enough to chew his cud of vexation by himself, should know enough to chew gum until his passion over his own defeat subsides.

Pratt of Blue Earth City, was presented by the delegation from that town as a suitable candidate for Clerk of Court, and will easily be elected to take the place of the coppersmith clerk who has been officiating in that office the past two years.

The ticket is indeed a good one, and every Union man in the county can take hold with a will to help in its election. The peace Democracy will perhaps make nominations for these offices, but not, of course with the least expectation of coming anywhere near an election. Duty to their organization requires them, of course, to go through the forms. When they trot out their

victims we shall be happy to pay our respects to them.

Our paper is not out quite on time this week. The reason why, is, that the Editor of the paper saw fit, at the County Convention the other day to vote for George Hart instead of Squire Kimball for Judge of Probate, the "squire" got mad, and ordered his card out and his paper discontinued. So sudden a raid nearly "bust us" but we are happy to inform our readers that we have taken precautions to ward off such risks in future by pledging ourselves in advance, to vote hereafter for everybody who takes our paper.

We confess we did not see clearly our duty to our patrons before. As the "Squire" by discontinuing his paper has deprived himself of the chances of seeing this our apology, we trust some of our subscribers will lend him a copy so that he may know we are penitent.

Minnesota Prosperity.

From the Philadelphia North American.

If the people of Minnesota represent their condition rightly and truthfully, either in public journals or private correspondence, there is at least one spot in the world on which the light of Saturnian age yet falls. In a period when actual disquietudes have conjured apprehensions of evil which do not exist elsewhere; at a time when the hearts of many influence their heads to paint with gloom and darkness the entire surroundings and all the future of life, when bankruptcy is prophesied on the one hand and famine predicted on the other, it is eminently cheering to hear such sound, healthy, hopeful and rational speech as comes from Minnesota.

In the first place they have "glorious weather," and as a natural sequence, the "corn crop is growing finely, potatoes are first rate, and so are vines." This is a solid substratum for good feeling and good spirits. But it only commences the happy catalogue of good things which exists in Minnesota. Emigration is pouring in from other States, and coming direct from Europe. Farm hands are badly wanted; in fact laborers of all kinds are in great demand and none to be had at any price. That is, although the increase of population is pouring in both from the East and from Europe, the development of the country causes a demand that outruns the supply and greedily seeks more. What must the activity be which justifies such comment, is a hungered for greater. The prosperity of a community so situated and so thriving under such circumstances, cannot but be healthy and enduring.

This does not exhaust the activity and good cheer of Minnesota, however. Her people are happy optimists and see beyond the vicissitudes of war, and seeing, prepare therefor. "Work on the Saint Paul and Pacific railroad is progressing finely, and iron is being laid at the rate of one eighth of a mile daily." This adds to the excellence of the recital, and strengthens the courage of the day. More business, more activity, more travel; a still greater population, and mightier crops with more accessible markets are wrapped in their railway vigor. They hold on to all which they have, and plot and practice bravely for those things which not possessing, they yet desire to enjoy.

Perhaps the facts which they enjoy in the pleasant atmosphere in Minnesota, are not equally true everywhere. It may be that they have not so felt the heat and burden of the day, as other sections. To some extent they must, nevertheless, inevitably have suffered. Their quota has been called into the field as imperatively as that of any other State, and has been yielded with what greater difficulty attaches to recruiting from an agricultural people, where every man counts almost double through the need of labor, over a manufacturing or mercantile region, which has ordinarily superfluous population. Their taxation has proceeded upon the same level with ours, and could not be more readily liquidated. Still, the State is not cast down, its courage abated, its welfare destroyed or its interests stopped. All of these have grown and flourished, and the people have the fact exhibited to them in unmistakable signs. Their energy has worked and is working wonders, and their faith and self reliance deserves the prosperity which is chronicled.

It must be remarked, too, before we have given all the credit which this instance deserves, that Minnesota is a

new State, but partially reclaimed and lying on our north-western frontier. It possesses no accumulated savings as a capital, but lives by youth and energy. Its history is to be made. If, therefore, this State so situated, can overlook the storm so much as to see the sunlight beyond, what hunger heroism and greater spirit should be shown by old established sections, rich with the accumulations of long prosperity? If there is a future for one it is common to all. Destruction is universal or can not come. While Minnesota flourishes we shall all grow.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GRANT.

New York, Aug. 21. The Sunday Herald's dispatch states that the recent movements leaves only the Danville road over which the rebels can obtain supplies for their army at Richmond.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 20, 6 A. M.—Yesterday was the quietest day we have had in front of Petersburg for a month, scarcely a shot being heard for the entire day on the Weldon road, where General Warren's corps has taken a position. Considerable skirmishing with occasional discharges of artillery but nothing resembling an engagement took place.

In the afternoon the enemy moved a force from near Petersburg toward our left and made an attack to force our line near the Jerusalem road but finding that the road was not so easy as they anticipated abandoned it.

The number of casualties in the 5th corps on Thursday was about 450. About midnight some batteries in front of the 18th corps opened, and also on the left a sharp engagement was kept up. Firing was kept up for several hours with the result, so far as could be ascertained of nobody injured. At this hour not a gun can be heard.

The roads are becoming bad in consequence of the rain which has fallen during the present week and still continues.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 20th via Baltimore 21.—We have intelligence that the 5th Army Corps had a severe fight with the enemy yesterday on the Weldon railroad, but succeeded in routing the rebels and finally advanced and occupied a position on the line of Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. At the last accounts we still held our position on the north side of James River. Our lines up to last evening's intelligence continued unchanged. Notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge us, the canal is progressing favorably.

Later—4 P. M.—The steamer John Brooks from City Point has arrived and confirms the success of our movement on the Weldon Railroad. The Fifth Army Corps still hold their position. Our position on the north side of the river is not materially changed but the Third Corps are making an important move.

The Tribune's special says Warren has entrenched his command and been reinforced, and intends thoroughly destroying the Weldon Railroad. Exactly one half of all the rebel Virginia force is in the Shenandoah Valley awaiting Sheridan. The other half hold the line from Petersburg to Richmond.

LATER

[Since the above was received the evening dispatches have come to hand but so mutilated by breaks occasioned by the lightning, as to be hardly intelligible.]

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 21.—Our losses at the Weldon Railroad on Friday afternoon were greater than heretofore reported. The number of prisoners taken by the rebels is now put down at 1,700.

It seems our troops were surprised, many of the men being in shelter tents at the time to escape rain.

The rebels first appeared about noon on our right and front of the 3d division of the 5th corps, but this was a feint for the purpose of feeling our lines. About 3 o'clock P. M. they charged in heavy force between the 5th and 6th corps and succeeded in turning the flank of the former capturing a large number of prisoners.

This part of our line was forced back some distance, when the 9th corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of the 2d corps, came on to the field and opened fire, checking the advance of the rebels and taking a few prisoners.

A heavy column of rebels at the same time charged on the left of our line west of the railroad held by the second division, General Ayres, which he broke, and the brigade which was com-

manded by General Hays, who is believed to be a prisoner as he cannot be found. Our whole line was thus forced back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. The enemy however suffered worse than we in this particular, his men lying thick all over the field. Before dark our men were reformed, and being accomplished so that we held at night the line which had been taken from us in the afternoon. Col. Harborne, Gen. Crawford was shot through the narrowly escaping capture and Merrill, Captain Smith, of Gen. Crawford's staff, had their horses shot while carrying their orders and rallying the men of the various commands. The last named was a prisoner. Our loss is estimated at over 3,000, entrenching themselves. A battle is looked for at any moment, as the enemy seems determined to regain possession of the road while we are determined to hold it. Prisoners taken belong principally to Beauregard's and Hill's corps.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, Aug. 22. Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th have been received. The Whig says Grant is placed entirely on the defensive by the withdrawal of troops sent to Sheridan. Petersburg, August 17th. Prisoners brought in to-day concur in saying Burnside's and Warren's corps are now in our front, while Hancock's and perhaps other infantry are now operating on the north side of the James.

Advices received to-day at headquarters here confirm the defeat of the enemy yesterday near White's Tavern on the north side of the James River. Our loss not very large. Among our losses were Gens. Girard and Chamblis, killed.

The fight is supposed to have been renewed to some extent to-day, firing being heard in that direction.

Official advices from the Valley Department received at these headquarters up to yesterday. Up to that time no general engagement had taken place. In front of this place nothing of interest is transpiring. Rain has fallen every day this week.

An Atlanta dispatch to the Richmond papers dated the 17th says the Federal cavalry have retired from Auburn. The Federals are fortifying the north side of the Chattahoochee near Sweetwater. It is believed the West Point and Atlanta Road is cut at Ackworth by rebel cavalry.

The Richmond & Danville railroad is said to be in running order.

An Atlanta dispatch of the 16th to the Richmond papers states that a party of Sherman's cavalry on the 15th, struck the Atlanta and West Point railroad at Fairburn. They burned the depot and tore up the track in several places. They then withdrew three miles and went into camp. The track has been repaired, but the trains are not allowed to run in consequence of the proximity of the enemy.

Mobile, Aug. 17th. General Frank Gardner assumed command of the District of the Gulf to-day.

Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them, killing and wounding several. The enemy retired last night.

A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at 2,000, Perdido river yesterday, advancing towards Mobile Bay. All is quiet up the Bay.

From Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Aug. 21.—Some days ago Gov. Morton received a letter from the East stating that a large quantity of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana. On the 17th inst four boxes were received addressed to J. J. Parsons, from H. H. Dodd & Co. printers in this city. Last night twenty-two boxes more of the same address were received and drayed to Dodd's office. The military authorities immediately placed a guard around the building and took possession of the boxes. Upon examination they were found to contain revolvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition. J. J. Parsons and Charles P. Hutchinson, Dodd's partners, and Wm Harrison, Grand Secretary of the Sons of Liberty were arrested and placed under guard at the Soldiers Home. The two former were released on taking the oath of allegiance. This evening a book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was found in Dodd's safe including the names of the Secretary and the Auditor of State of the Attorney General, and F. E. Bingham, editor of the Sentinel. The names of 400 rebel prisoners are in it as third degree members. H. H. Dodd is Grand Commander of the sons of Liberty in Indiana.

The War In Kentucky.

Louisville, Aug. 21.—Evansville, 20th.—Generals Hovey and Hughes have just arrived with their commands. They attacked Johnson's command in and about Morganfield, completely routing them and capturing nineteen prisoners and retreating all the government property.

Clarksville Aug. 21.—Major Tyler, 52d Kentucky, attacked Adam Johnson near Princeton this morning and routed him, killing four and wounding four. Johnson is reported mortally wounded.

A party of the 32d Illinois, under Capt. Turnbull, were attacked and badly cut up yesterday below Fort Donelson by a portion of Woodman's command. Capt. Turnbull and eight men killed. Evansville, Aug. 21.—Woodward died at Hopkinsville yesterday. His command is separated at Watona.

Adam Johnson is reported at Madisonville 12-00 strong. He is evidently making for Cumberland river. Four feet of water on Harpeth Shoals and rising slowly.

Washington, Aug. 20. [Special to the World.]—The Star of this evening says when the boat left City Point yesterday morning, Warren was still warmly engaged with the enemy, who was trying to dislodge him from his position. His position has been so strengthened as to be impregnable.

[Special to the Times.]—It is reported by official just arrived from the front, that in the attack made on Sunday upon our left by the rebels, in which they were so handsomely repulsed, the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell and badly wounded, and that General's Health and Fitz Hugh Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, was killed.

[Special to Commercial.]—Gen. Warren's Corps achieved a grand success on Sunday. The rebels attacked under orders from General Lee that we must be driven from the Weldon railroad at what was a very heavy and bloody battle, in which the left of our lines, and suffered severely, while their purpose was entirely defeated. Gen. A. P. Hill is reported mortally wounded, and Health and Lee, son of R. E. Lee, killed. The Col. of the 16th Miss. is a prisoner, wounded. Our loss was 100. We took 5 sets of colors, and some arms. The 3d Delaware took two, and the 76th New York one. Three of the colors are entirely new, while the others are much dilapidated.

In the fight on Friday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than heretofore reported. The 9th Pennsylvania was more than half taken, as was the case in fact with all the regiments of the brigade. The 104th New York lost every officer on the field, and can muster but comparatively few men for duty. Had these troops held their position or changed their front, as some did, they would nearly all have saved themselves, and given the enemy a sound thrashing, but being told they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels.

Col. Wheelock, with the 2d brigade of 3d division, changed his front towards the rear, and forming in line of battle, with skirmishers thrown out advanced to see where the enemy were, and reached our second line without losing a man of those who remained by him, while all who were left and ran were captured. This brigade brought in with them over 60 prisoners and a stand of colors, besides retaking many of our own men who were being taken away.

August 22, morning.—No further fighting has taken place since yesterday morning. Skirmishing has been very brisk, and during last night a good deal of artillery was heard. At this hour, 6 o'clock morning all is quiet within sound of head quarters, another engagement may take place, at any moment as the enemy will not give up their hopes of regaining possession of the railroad until they see the impossibility of it. Our lines have been greatly strengthened within the last 24 hours, and should the enemy attack us they will find even worse than yesterday.

New York, August 24. The morning papers contain very little news in addition to what was telegraphed last night. The Herald's 10th corps correspondent says our forces have withdrawn from Deep Bottom, on the night of the 20th. An important co-operative movement by the 10th corps commenced this morning, the details of which will reach you at a proper moment.

The Herald's correspondent gives the following particulars of the rebel Gen. Haywood's treachery in the battle of the 21st: "The rebels found themselves under a fearful fire of musketry enfilading them which caused them to throw down their pieces and raise their arms in token of surrender. Gen. Cutler sent Capt. Daley of his staff to receive them as prisoners of war, them having ceased firing. Capt. Daley told Haywood he had been sent to receive him, and his brigade as prisoners. Without saying a word Haywood drew his revolver and shot Capt. Daley, who lived about half an hour, just long enough to make his statement. Haywood, after he had shot Daley, ordered his men to pick up their muskets and fall back, which order they attempted to obey when our men resumed firing, and the rebels again threw down their pieces, and gave themselves up. The last volley added largely to their killed and among them was Haywood shot through the head. The prisoners numbered between 500 and 600. The battle lasted two hours the same correspondent says that the rebel General Hoke was killed that day.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, Military Officers, and Singers can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite, containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

Facts for Soldiers.—Through-out the Indian and Crimean Campaigns the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them.

If the reader of this "notice" can not get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense.

Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

For Sale At A BARGAIN!

The subscriber offers for sale at his farm in Verona, a fine lot of young BLOODED STOCK. As he is about selling off his stock, all those wishing a good bargain should come and see it at once. Verona, Aug. 20th 1864. 441f

A. B. BALCOM.

DIED
Of Liver Disease on the 29th inst at the Residence of her son in the Township of Verona Minn. LASSY, Wife of Mr. Stephen Fiero, aged 62 years 4 months and 25 days.

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

A Four year old horse colt, Sirewherry road color black mane and tail, with one white hind foot, the white foot is girdled with a rope. Any one giving information where the animal can be found will be suitably rewarded, by the subscriber.

Shelbyville Blue Earth Co Minn.
T. O. ALLEN.

To Farmers

MOULTON & WELCH have received a splendid lot of the celebrated Whitewater Stubble and breaking plows. Those in want of a good plow will do well to call and examine the lot they have on sale.

\$250 Bounty.

The Town of Guthrie offers a bounty of \$250 payable in bonds receiving 10 per cent, per annum to each Volunteer enlisting to fill up the quota for the present call for 200,000 men to be paid on satisfactory proof being furnished of enlistment and credit to said town. Bonds redeemable in one year from April 1865.

T. BLAIR Chairman
Town Board.

COWS FOR SALE.

Three good new milch cows, young and gentle, at a BARGAIN. Enquire of G. H. GOODNOW.

Winnebago City, Aug. 23d. 43w3

WE have on sale at this office a bunch of shingle made by Henry C. Thorp Esq. near Jas. Crays in this town, which we invite those in want of shingle to call and examine. Mr Thorp is bound to suit the people, both in quality and price. Shingle will be higher this fall than they are now so whoever wants any should contract for them at once.

Farmers of the Blue-Earth valley

when you come to Mankato, stop at

O. WARD'S!

Where you can find every variety of

Dry Goods,

Hardware,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS!

WITH ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF READY MADE

CLOTHING!

And in fact everything you will be likely to want, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Try us when you come to town. If we can't suit you when you call on us, that will be our fault. If you, when you come to town, do not give us a chance to suit you that is your loss.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL
Mankato, March 16, 1864. 21y2

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

THE CITY

DRUG STORE!

LWIS and FRISBI

(Successors to J. R. Tinkcom.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints.

Oils

Dye Stuffs,

Cigars, and

PURE LIQUORS.

We have also a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY!

Corner of FRONT & HICKORY sts

Mankato, Minn. 21y1

STOVES!

TIN, COPPER AND

Sheet Iron Ware

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

The undersigned would improve the opportunity now afforded to acknowledge the favors heretofore received and

and respectfully say to his old patrons and all others who are now receiving a new supply of

STOVES & STOCK

in his line, and will be better prepared than heretofore supply them with a variety of

TIN, COPPER

SHEET IRON, JAPANNED

and Pressed Wares,

STOVES, PIPE,

POLISH, & C.,

at prices as low as the times will admit.

Job Work and Repairing

will receive special and prompt attention.

R. E. ABBOTT,

Winnebago City, Oct. 28, 1863.

